

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post M. Herald
Morning Chronicle.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hoe & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 4—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 4
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



AUGUST, 1814. CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumberland 2
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hanst 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Worc. 2—York 3
IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24
Sunday Advertiser
Jersey 2, Guern. 2.

INDEX INDICATORIUS—Meteorological Diary 98
Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.
Memorials of Bp. Madan... Bp. Yonge..... 99
On the contested origin of *God save the King*. 100
Epitaphs on Mrs. Outram and Mr. Jos. Barber 101
Abbé Valart.—John Gersen.—Tho. & Kempis 102
Junius.—Mr. Rosenhagen.—Mr. Beauvais... 104
Account of Whittington Castle, Shropshire 105
On the Claims of writing Junius's Letters 106
Travelling from Bombay by way of Bussora 107
Marybone Manor-house, afterwards a School 112
Description of Quenby Hall, co. Leicester 113
Mr. Carter's Reply to Mr. J. S. Hawkins 114
Inquiry respecting Letters of Arthur Kemp 116
Jenner Family.—History of Hampshire... *ibid.*
Sword-dancers.—Antiq. Soc. at Newcastle 117
Old Maps of London 118—Workshop Abbey 119
Anecdotes of Carolan, James Whyte, &c. 121
Thatched Churches.—*Long & lat.* in Domesday 123
Extraordinary Instances of Pedestrianism 124
Mr. Belsham's Answer to Bp. of St. David's 125
A Submarine Forest in Penvenese Marsh... 128
Queen Anne's Bounty 129—Eau Medicinale 130
Reflections on the late Rejoicings for Peace 131
On preserving Alimentary Substances ... 132
High Stewards of Oxford.—Pleasantry at Death 133

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CLXXXV. 134
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE 136
Review of New Publications.
Alicia de Lacy; an Historical Romance... 137
Evelyn's Silva, by Dr. Hunter, 4th edr. 139
De Falkirk's Annals of Irish Popery..... 143
Dr. Samuel Butler's Sketch of Geography *ibid.*
Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century 145
Lord Thurlow's Ariadne.—History of Essex 149
Dyer's Hist. of University of Cambridge... 150
Spirit of the Journals.—Spanish Grammar 154
REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS ... 155
SELECT POETRY for August, 1814..... 157—160
Historical Chronicle.
Proceedings in late Session of Parliament 161
Interesting Intell. from London Gazettes... 167
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences 173
Country News 178—Domestic Occurrences 179
Account of the Celebration of the Jubilee 180
Theatrical Register.—Gazette Promotions 185
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons... 186
Memoir of the late Right hon. Lord Auckland 187
Character of the late Mrs. Stephenson..... 188
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 189
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of the Markets 199
Prices of Canal Shares, &c. and of the Stocks 200

Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views, of WHITTINGTON CASTLE, SHROPSHIRE;
and of QUENBY HALL, LEICESTERSHIRE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CIGARO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are to be addressed, POST-PAID.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Vol. LXXXIV. Part i. p. 702. b. l. 13. Lord Minto was created Viscount Melgund and Earl of Minto on the 2d of February 1813 (see Vol. LXXXIII. p. 284.); and was succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Melgund, M. P. for the County of Roxburgh.

Mr. J. N. BREWER, being engaged in writing a Topographical Account of Middlesex (intended to form, in conjunction with Mr. Brayley's Historical and Descriptive Notice of the Metropolis, a part of the work intitled "Beauties of England and Wales") requests the favour of communications illustrative of any curious particulars connected with that populous and opulent County.

Mr. Barrow, in his interesting Travels in Southern Africa, vol. II. p. 144, 4to edit. says, "To enable a man to disinherit a child, he must bring proof of his having committed one at least of Crimes"—stated by Mr. Barrow himself in another passage of the same Work (page forgot) to be fourteen in number—"of Children against Parents which are enumerated in the Justinian Code." This passage, or rather the other, certainly requires an illustrative note enumerating these fourteen Crimes; which is not done, so far as I know and believe, in that Emperor's Institutes. Wanting this, the passages convey a very defective information, such as at best is worse than none. What are those fourteen Crimes? H. HODGSON, MD. & LL.D.

BIOGRAPHICUS will be much obliged by any Epitaphs for the *Family* of THICKNESSE, either at *Forthingoe* or *Aynhoe* in Northamptonshire—or the Abbey Church in Warwickshire—or the Abbey Church at Bath. Where was Governor THICKNESSE buried? and has he any Epitaph? He died in France, and his second wife at Languard Fort.

H. V. asks for information respecting a translation into English of the *Secchia Rapita*, or Rape of the Bucket, the celebrated heroi-comical poem of Tassoni. This version is mentioned by Tiraboschi; and Mr. Hayley, in the Notes to his *Epistle on Epic Poetry*, has observed, that "in a catalogue of the numerous editions of the *Secchia*, which Muratori has prefixed to his *Life of Tassoni*, he includes an English translation of it printed 1715." Some specimens of the manner in which it is executed, would gratify, H. V. says, the curiosity, and contribute to the entertainment, of many of our Readers. The episode of the *Enchanted Island*, which occupies the ninth canto, is remarkable for the vein of fancy in which it is conducted; and from this part a sample of the whole might be taken.

We thank Major F.; but the Prices of the Books at the Sale he notices are not of very general importance.

The View of the Seat of the late EDMUND BURKE, esq. at BEACONSFIELD, in our next; with the very interesting Essay of "Academicus," on "Living without Food, &c. &c."

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1814.
July	°	°	°		
27	67	80	69	30, 04	fair
28	70	85	79	29, 94	fair
29	68	74	60	, 95	fair
30	66	78	64	30, 08	fair
31	66	79	64	29, 99	fair
A. 1	67	78	62	, 95	fair
2	64	75	63	30, 04	fair
3	65	72	59	29, 95	fair
4	60	73	60	, 99	fair
5	62	74	59	, 78	showery
6	60	72	56	, 82	showery
7	64	72	56	30, 00	fair
8	63	69	56	29, 70	showery
9	57	66	56	30, 05	fair
10	58	67	54	, 05	showery
11	56	69	60	, 13	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1814.
Aug.	°	°	°		
12	58	70	60	30, 12	fair
13	60	69	61	29, 90	fair
14	60	67	54	, 89	fair
15	56	66	56	, 85	fair
16	57	63	54	, 82	rain
17	58	60	56	30, 02	showery
18	57	72	54	, 07	fair
19	56	66	52	29, 98	cloudy
20	52	65	56	30, 02	fair
21	56	67	54	29, 92	cloudy
22	56	69	57	, 82	showery
23	67	74	56	, 72	cloudy
24	68	60	55	, 52	rain
25	59	67	58	, 64	showery
26	60	71	54	, 84	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1814.

Mr. URBAN,

August 1.

WE naturally wish to perpetuate any authentic memorials of departed worth, which may casually present themselves to our notice: on this principle I am induced to offer you the following Copy of a Letter, written *sixty-five years ago*, to Martin Madan, esq. father of the late Bishop of Peterborough; and I trust that you will indulge the feelings of an old FRIEND, who would gladly preserve it, by your means, for the perusal of future generations! The original is in itself rather a curious document, as the autograph of an eminent scholar, who was formerly Public Orator at Cambridge, and who afterwards became the *patron of his pupil*, on the sole ground of personal esteem and friendship. It was given to me by one of the Bishop's Sisters, Mrs. Cowper, with the following endorsement: "My Brother Spencer's Tutor (now Bishop of Norwich 1771.) to my Father, Colonel Madan. M. C."

It appears, for I copy it verbatim, that the late Bishop was, in early life, intended for the Bar; but I believe that his own inclinations and studies invariably pointed to the Church, nor did he ever engage in any other profession. The letter is as follows:

"Sir, Cam. Jan. 12, 1749.

"I have the pleasure to tell you that the Proctors and Examiners have decreed to your Son, together with his Degree, ALL THOSE HONOURS of which he has been ambitious. He must therefore stay

for the Lent Term here, before he can attend the more important Wrangling in Westminster Hall. This prize in Philosophy, with that of Eloquence which he had obtained before, entitles me to send him home to you with the motto *Sapere et fari*: and I will give him the wish in the next line, and hope that *Gratia, Fama, Valetudo* contingat abundè! I am, Sir, your most obedt.

humble Servt,
P. YONGE."

P. S. As the extract to which you have alluded in your Obituary, November 1813, on the death of the late Bishop of Peterborough, is perhaps but little known, and *not easily accessible* to many of your Readers, I would request your permission to connect it with the present article; by referring you to the passage in page 105 of the "Memoirs of Richard Cumberland," if you would have the goodness to insert that Extract *, together with the foregoing Letter of Bishop Yonge, when a Tutor of Trinity Coll. Cam.

Yours, &c.

ANICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

THE curious particulars you have extracted, p. 42, concerning the origin of our National air of "God save the King," may receive some very important additions from the following minutes of a conversation with the late Dr. BURNBY. In "Calamities of Authors," I had attributed

* Speaking of an election to vacant Fellowships at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1752-3, Mr. Cumberland says, "There were six vacancies, and six candidates of the year above me: of these Spencer Madan, now Bishop of Peterborough, was, as Senior Westminster, secure of his election; and such was his merit, independent of any other claim, that it would have been impossible to pass him over. He was a young man of elegant accomplishments; and, with the recommendation of a very interesting person and address, had derived from the Cowpers, of which family his mother was, no small proportion of hereditary taste and talent: He was a good classical scholar, composed excellent declamations in the Ciceronian style, which he set off with all the grace of recitation and voice that can well be conceived: He had a great passion for music, sang well, and read in Chapel to the admiration of every one! I have passed many happy hours with him in the morning of our lives; and I hope he will enjoy the evening of his days in comfort and tranquillity, having chosen that better lot which has brought him into harbour, whilst I, who lost it, am left out at sea."

to *Henry Carey* the honour of having composed this Political Hymn. It afterwards appeared to me that had he really been the Author of this popular piece, as his Son has so industriously attempted to maintain, the words at least would have been preserved in his Poetical Works. There, however, no such claim appears. A Friend, afterwards, was so obliging as to pursue the inquiry, with that Veteran in musical science, the late Dr. BURNBY; who was then in his 87th year, but in the full possession of all his faculties and perfect recollection, and he had been the intimate friend of Handel, and all the distinguished men of his time. My Friend asked whether the opinion of *Henry Carey* being the author of this air and the words were well-founded? To which Dr. BURNBY replied:

"The late Duke of Gloucester once asked me the same question; and I replied, that I knew the words were not written for any King George. At this he expressed some surprise; I then told him that the earliest copy of the words we are acquainted with begin

'God save great James our King!'

The Doctor then proceeded,

"I remember well when it was first introduced so as to become a popular air, which was in the year of the Rebellion, 1745. Dr. ARNE then set it for the Theatre; and it was received with so much delight, that it was re-echoed in the streets, and for two or three years subsequent to that time, and has continued ever since to hold its place as a favourite with the publick, as well as with scientific professors. At that time I asked Dr. ARNE if he knew who was the Composer; he said that he had not the least knowledge; nor could he guess at all who was either the Author or the Composer, but that it was a received opinion that it was written and composed for the Catholic Chapel of James II., and as his religious faith was not that of the Nation, there might be a political reason for concealing the names of all those, or of any person who contributed to give interest to the Catholic worship; and this may in some measure account for the Author being entirely unknown."

This, perhaps, is the fullest information we can acquire on the contested origin of our National Poem. The hint thrown out by Dr. ARNE that it was "composed for the Catholic Chapel of James II." may lead to some future discovery. The claim

which *George Saville Carey* laboured to substantiate in favour of his Father appears nugatory; for we are told in this conversation, that it first became popular in 1745, and *Henry Carey* died in 1743. But, on the other hand, we have the positive evidence of John Christopher Schmidt, "*Handel's amanuensis*," as given by Dr. Harrington of Bath, that *Carey* brought him the words and the music, and desired him to correct the bass. Add to this, the testimony of Dr. Ward in his life of *Pepusch*, printed in 1740, who there notices a song beginning with these words, "*God save the King*;" and we must acknowledge that such a piece did really exist before the year 1745. There is nothing improbable in the conjecture that *Henry Carey* adopted the music, and applied the Song by the change of a single word "*George*" for "*James*," (supposing it to have been first written for James II.); and that, after his death, the air and words became popular; and if this be true, in some respects, the claim of *Carey* is not quite unfounded for having given origin to this Political Hymn. L.D.V.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug. 6.*

AN elegant Monument, by Westmacott, has lately been erected in St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, with the following inscription, which I send in addition to your Obituary, vol. LXXX. Part ii. p. 194.

"In the aisle at the foot of this pilaster are interred the remains of "

BEATRIX

Wife of EDMUND OUTRAM, D. D.

Rector of this Church,
eldest daughter of the late Rich. Postlethwaite, Esq. of Lancashire,
and niece of Thomas Postlethwaite, D.D. late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
She was born Feb. XXVI. MDCCCLXXV.
and after a lingering and painful illness,
died Aug. VI. MDCCCX.

beloved and revered
for her cheerfulness and tenderness
as a Wife and Mother,
her sincerity and constancy as a Friend,
and her faith and resignation
as a Christian.

A tender Plant, borne from the fostering
gales [droop'd and died.
That breathe on Gam's fair margin,
But time will be, sweet plant! a gale
divine [bloom,
Shall Thee revive, and then, in vernal
By

By the pure streams of Peace shall ever live,
And flourish in the Paradise of God."

At the West end of St. Paul's Chapel, Birmingham, is a neat Tablet, inscribed to the memory of M^r. Jos. Barber, artist; see your vol. LXXXI. Part ii. p. 285.

"To the Memory of

JOSEPH BARBER,

Artist of this town,

who died 16th July 1811,

in the 53d year of his age.

Genius strengthened by assiduity,
gave him a just title to eminence
in his profession, and his conduct
as a man was embellished by those
best ornaments of private as well
as public life,
integrity, frankness,
and independence.

A few surviving Friends,
in remembrance of him who possessed
these qualities, have erected this Tablet
as the last and sincere tribute
of merited esteem."

Yours, &c.

D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN,

IF T. I. will give himself the trouble to re-peruse the Letter, Part i. p. 325, he will find the doubts respecting *Gersen*, not *Gerson* *, [Joannis Gersen (alias Gessel vel de Gessate) Abbati J. T. Vercellensi Ord. S. Benedicti ab A. C. 1230 ad 1240. Vide Aet. Erud. A. 1725. p. 416. seq.] were not suggested by the Writer of that Letter, but by other persons who have been long since dead. He is requested to consult a Work in quarto by Fabricius†, where they are detailed by P. Anselm, who says the name of *Gersen* was never mentioned as the Author of the *Imitation* before the year 1619.

I apprehend by Abbé *Valart*, he means *Joseph Valart*, a priest of the Romish Church, and senior Professor in the Military Academy. He was born at Hesden on the Borders of Picardy, and died in 1779. Besides Editions of several Classic Authors, he published some Treatises on Grammar, and a Translation of the New Testament from the Copy of the Vatican, 1767. His Latin Version of the *Imitation* was first printed in 1758,

* J. Gerson, Chancellor of Paris, died Dec. 1463.

† Fabricii Bibliotheca Latina mediet et infimæ ætatis.

and afterwards in 1764, from a collation of Eight different Manuscripts, and three French Translations, probably the earliest in that language. The *Imitation* in his native tongue appeared in 1766. I am not certain whether a second edition was ever published. The celebrated Barbeau, the Elzevir of Paris, was his Printer.

On examining the Work of Dean Staunhope, the Reader cannot fail to discover that he has allowed himself great liberties with his Author. His publication may rather be called a paraphrase; as its additions, omissions, and interpolations, are every-where obvious.

To the long catalogue of Editions of the *Imitation* may be added the *Kempis Commun* of Peter Poirét, the mystical Author, who died 1719, after publishing numerous volumes. It is printed at Amsterdam by Wetstein, and dated 1683. The excellent Preface (not written by Poirét, but prefixed to some former translation), is a short but comprehensive summary of wisdom and piety. Five engravings are annexed to this copy, alluding to subjects of the *Imitation*; viz. 1. The Agony in the Garden; 2. Resurrection of Lazarus; 3. Interview with the Woman of Samaria; 4. Denial of Peter; 5. Last Supper. The vignette represents our Lord arraigned before *Pilate*. If these additional notices afford any satisfaction to persons engaged in this inquiry, the pains of the obscure individual who communicates them to your Magazine will be fully compensated.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. S.

I SUBJOIN a List of several editions of that famous little Work, "The *Imitation* of Jesus Christ," for the information of your Correspondents interested in the critical question respecting its Author. The decision of this question is, I think, hardly to be looked for, unless some antient manuscript should unexpectedly turn up: every species of presumptive evidence has long since been scrutinized, and the result has only limited the probable claim to two persons; viz. John Gersen, abbot of Vercelli, and Thomas à Kempis. I heartily join with your Correspondent L. S. (vol. LXXXIII. Part ii. p. 650.) in the warm admiration he expresses of this excellent

excellent Treatise; the Author, whoever he was, had a thorough knowledge of the human heart; and the unexampled circulation of the Work is sufficient proof of the estimation in which it has universally been held. Still, I think, your Correspondent has formed his opinion of the *Imitatio* too hastily; and I cannot agree to the conclusions he draws respecting its origin, which I shall briefly examine.

1. It is acknowledged that John Gersen, Chancellor of the University of Paris*, was not the author; the similarity of his name having led Du Pin and some others to mistake him for the Abbot of Vercelli: of course what L. S. objects on this head falls to the ground.

2. Allowing that the Author would think in that language that was most familiar to him, and that, unless therefore, the work was produced in the earliest ages of the Church, before the Latin ceased to be spoken, every Latin copy must be a translation only; I cannot see any force at all in this reasoning. Whatever language the author might think in, he undoubtedly would express himself in that which was most generally intelligible; and the Latin, we know, has always been in familiar use with the Clergy of the Catholic Church, not only in the Liturgy, as well as in all public acts and disputations, but in the common conversation of monasteries and colleges: as to critical proofs drawn from the Latin text of the author, nothing could ever be made out with certainty.

3. I am really sorry to find such observations as this head of L. S.'s disquisition contains. He must suppose that religious retirement necessarily produces insensibility, and that those who have forsaken the pleasures and dissipation of the world, cease to interest themselves for its reformation. Without deteriorating the merit of the work, I may ask, what does it contain which a person secluded from the world might not be acquainted with? It treats of the communication of a devout soul with her Creator; expressed either in aspirations, and humble reflections on the imperfection of human nature, or in

precepts of divine instruction addressed to her. Had your Correspondent been acquainted with a few of the best Writers on a spiritual life, he could not have formed such opinions: I would advise him to a perusal of St. Bernard *De Consideratione*, and then say, whether the middle ages may not have produced the *Imitatio*. Our Saviour (he tells us) to whom every thing was possible, never wrote anything; no, it did not form part of the plan he was pleased to adopt for the propagation of his spiritual kingdom. — Even the inspired Evangelists, who wrote the Gospel, were not themselves the subject of it: No, they barely related the "things which Jesus began to do, and to teach," &c. as St. Paul expresses it. Nor to be a Homer was it requisite to be an Achilles: But to what purpose are all these observations? The *Imitatio* is not the adventures of a hero related by himself.

4. What authority they had who first attributed the *Imitatio* to Gersen, or Thomas à Kempis, I am not prepared to say; but I am sure it will require better arguments than L. S. has produced, to prove that either of them was not the author.

5. Here we are agreed. If the learning and information of the Benedictines and Jesuits of the last age could not solve this problem; how shall we, among whom the writings of that age which, undoubtedly, produced the *Imitatio*, are scarcely ever mentioned without a contemptuous sneer?

6. The charge here made, I am not acquainted with, and shall beg leave to doubt of its accuracy.

Lastly, As to its having been written by some Oriental in the earliest ages of Christianity, all that L. S. can advance is mere conjecture. The style of the *Imitatio* is evidently modelled on that of the Sacred Scriptures, but that is no proof of the writer having been an Oriental: the *Soliloquium Animæ*, *De Tribus Tabernaculis*, and *Vallis Liliarum*, all works of Thomas à Kempis, resemble the *Imitatio* in this respect: but the allusion made in book III. chap. 50, to St. Francis of Assisium*, positively brings down the date to the thirteenth century at the earliest. Then as to the objection against Thomas à Kempis, if he produced the other works

* He was not, however, merely what L. S. calls him, a man of the world, as his writings testify.

* Born in 1182, and died in 1226.

which

which have been published as his*, he was far from confining his labours to copying; his excellence in that art, in his time of the highest importance, is on record: but we must remember that he attained to a great age (upwards of 91 years), the whole of which from early childhood was spent in study and retirement.

Upon the whole, I doubt whether we shall ever be able to come to any further conclusion on this very curious question, than that adopted by the very learned Author of the "*Lives of Saints*†," the insertion of whose valuable note on this subject‡ might, I think, be gratifying to many of your Readers.

1. Latin and Greek, Augsburg ...	1615.
2. Latin..... Louvain....	1621.
3. English..... London	1673.
4. Latin..... Rouen.....	1682.
5. Latin..... Cambridge..	1685.
6. Latin..... Paris	1697.
7. French..... Brussels....	1700.
8. Latin..... Cologne	1711.
9. English..... London	1744.
10. French..... Douay	1753.
11. English..... London	1810.

Besides another edition in Latin, without either date, or place where printed. All these are pocket editions, and No. 5 is the only Protestant version. No. 9. is the second edition of the best Catholic translation, being made by the late Bishop Challoner: the first edition was printed, I believe, in 1728; and No. 11 is the thirteenth of that version. There is also a modern Catholic edition in Latin. No. 2 has a curious engraved portrait, inscribed "*Vera Thomæ de Kempis Effigies.*"

I shall offer some further critical remarks, &c. on the *Imitatio*, in a future communication.

Yours, &c.

W.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.

WHO was Junius? In my humble judgment this common

question is not by any one definitively set at rest; the matter of it is still in abeyance. As I cannot obtain a direct and satisfactory answer, or give one, I beg leave to communicate a something that I have long since heard and known of one of the Candidates for this high honour.

The Rev. Philip Rosenhagen has been reputed the author of those literary treasures which bear the signature in question; and although I am of opinion with those who think that the weight of argument favours Edmund Burke, yet do the following circumstances lead to an admission, that Mr. Rosenhagen's claim calls for attention, and may deserve a preference.

My Father was intimate with the late Marquis of Lansdown, and in the habit of constantly meeting Mr. Rosenhagen at Shelburne House, where the latter was received with peculiar marks of confidence, in so much as even to excite some little jealousies in one for whom, as for my father, his Lordship professed the most unbounded friendship. Mr. Rosenhagen was also the companion or friend of every man high in office, or in the great world; a member of all the political and gambling clubs of celebrity West of Temple Bar; and a kind of party interlocutor, every where well received; added to all this, he was a man of intrigue, of a nervous mind and strong talents, a shrewd wit and extensive knowledge; he wrote well, and, to crown all, had all the self-possession, *prevoyance*, and cunning of the most consummate politician.

I have heard my Father, who died in 1797, repeatedly say, he had good reasons for believing Rosenhagen the author of Junius; unfortunately what those reasons were are buried with him: at the time these observations were made, I had controversies of a different nature to handle, and was employed more in marking the harmony of the Fathers of the Church

* See Cave's *Historia Literaria*, vol. I. Appendix, p. 133, &c.

† Rev. Alban Butler, S. T. P. late President of the English College at St. Omer's. N.B. I apprehend L. S. mistakes this Author for the celebrated Catholic Barrister of that name, his nephew; for I cannot find that the latter Gentleman has written any thing on the subject, except in his "*Life of Rev. Alban Butler*," p. 101, where he tells us, that our Author (viz. of "*The Lives of Saints.*") thought that Valart had abundantly proved that Thomas of Kempis was not the Author of the *Imitation of Jesus Christ*; but that he had not proved it to be written by Gersen, Abbot of Vercelli.

‡ See his *Life of St. Andrew of Avellino*, Nov. 10.

than in settling differences between the Children of this World.

About twenty years have elapsed since I purchased an Army Chaplaincy of Mr. Rosenhagen, and he soon after went to India. There he died; and I have heard that on his death-bed he declared himself to be the true Junius; and that documents, in proof of his declaration, would be found amongst his papers. As his death happened within the last 18 years, and at the Presidency; these are facts, which, it is to be presumed, may be easily ascertained, if any person shall think the result likely to recompense the inquiry.

Yours, &c. A. W. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 12.*

BY inserting in the Gentleman's Magazine some circumstances relating to the late Mr. Beauvais, you will, no doubt, most essentially benefit his worthy, though destitute widow and seven helpless children; who, through their irreparable loss, are left dependent on the exertions of a few of his most intimate friends for their maintenance; of which the unfortunate event about to be related has utterly deprived them.

Mr. Beauvais was upwards of sixty years of age, of the strictest integrity, and most amiable manners; and was, for many years, well known in the service of the publick as a preceptor of youth at Highgate. His patrons, many of them persons of the first distinction, and the friends of the pupils entrusted to his care, ever kindly evinced their gratitude for the classical ability, and paternal solicitude, which he constantly exhibited in their behalf; but, his numerous family calling upon him for an extension of his connexions, he formed a partner-ship, and removed to Ramsgate, which, unhappily, instead of producing that independence to which his own conduct through a long and exemplary life had entitled him, his partner being deeply in debt, suddenly involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which at length produced the fear of an arrest: this event (so poignant to him who had ever preserved the most irreproachable character and scrupulous exactness in every transaction of life) preyed upon his mind, and led to the fatal catastrophe. He is supposed to have precipitated himself into the

sea, from Ramsgate Pier, on the 8th of March last; on the 17th his body was found at Upper Deal, and was interred at St. Lawrence on the 21st of the same month, attended to the grave by many of his friends in that part of the country, and by his disconsolate family, who are most anxious to express how highly sensible they feel the respect shewn on that melancholy occasion, and will feel some alleviation of their misfortune in thus publicly testifying their gratitude for the favours they have already received. It will also be a source of much satisfaction to us, the Trustees, could that degree of publicity be given to this peculiar case, which your widely-circulating Publication ensures; by the means of which, they hope the Subscriptions already entered into will be considerably augmented, for the joint benefit of the widow and children of that excellent though unfortunate man.

By the kindness of a few, his deserving relict has derived present sustenance, and three of her children are placed in a way of obtaining an education. A trifling donation, when administered by many, may accomplish the desirable end of rescuing this family from absolute distress.

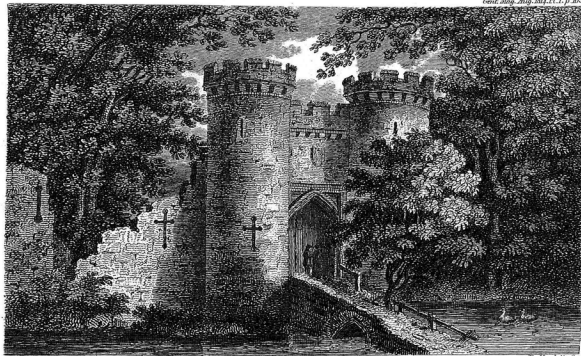
Subscriptions continue to be received at the Banking-house of Messrs. Down, Thornton, and Free, London; Mr. Burgess's Library, Ramsgate; Messrs. Payler and Co. bankers, Canterbury; and at Mr. Jardine's bank, Sevenoaks. Yours, &c. J. DOWN.

J. P. NEALE.

Mr. URBAN, *Durham, Aug. 4.*

AS you have admitted some suggestions to the Author of the "Literary Anecdotes," permit me to correct an accidental mis-statement in the Memoirs of my friend Mr. Robert Harrison, communicated by Mr. Allan, and which I have read with some degree of pleasure. I could wish, however, that the Literary Publick may be apprized, that Mr. Harrison's books were valued at 420*l.*—that they were offered to several gentlemen, in bulk, for 300*l.*—that, after many ineffectual attempts to dispose of them, which occupied several years, the Executor was advised to sell them piecemeal—and that they eventually produced 240*l.* after all expences of sale.

Yours, &c. A BIBLIOMANIAC
Mr.



J. Paine del. 1811.

F. Howlett fec.

To JOHN F. M. DOVASTON, Esq. this View of WHITTINGTON CASTLE, co. Salop.

Mr. URBAN,
Shrewsbury,
Sept. 22, 1813.

A NICHE in your Museum of Antiquities is requested for the enclosed View of the remains of Whittington Castle. This beautifully picturesque ruin is situated near Oswestry, in the county of Salop. Its situation is flat: the gateway (now used as a farm-house) and remains of two immense round towers, with small vestiges of other parts, may yet be traced. It was surrounded by a moat; several vast ditches, and other works, are yet discernible. The fine wyche elms and ash trees, which environ part of the ruins, give a fine finish to the picture. In 1797, on removing some rubbish in a part of the ruin, three curious bottles were found, of a depressed form, bearing the appearance of having been highly gilt. Lately, on clearing the bottom of one of the towers, there were found some huge iron fetters, a gyve of ponderous size, and a great quantity of the heads and antlers of deer.

According to Bardie tradition, this place was once the property of Tudor Trevor, a British nobleman, who lived in the year 924. After the Conquest, it was held by Roger de Montgomery; and being forfeited by his son Robert, it was given to William, a sister's son of Pain Peverell, whose daughter Millet was the fair object of contention to the warlike youths of the time. Peverell offered his daughter in marriage; with Whittington Castle as a dowry, to him who should display the greatest prowess at a tilting-match. Peverell's Castle, in Derbyshire, was appointed for the place of combat. Among the knights who repaired thither was Guarine de Metz, of the house of Lorraine, lord of Alberbury, who carried off his fair prize, and received the Castle of Whittington as her dower. His posterity continued lords of this place near 400 years, every heir, for nine descents, preserving the Christian name of Fulke, to which was added the memorable appellation of Fitz-Guarine. Fulke, son of Guarine, displayed the high spirit of his race in a quarrel with Prince John, afterwards King John, whom he highly offended by breaking his head with a chess-board. He was one of the glorious band who compelled that Monarch to sign the Great Charter of Liberty, the boast and pride of Englishmen. In 1419 this illustrious race became extinct; and the manor, after various transfers in succeeding ages, devolved to William Albany, citizen of London, whose great-granddaughter and sole heiress married Thomas Lloyd, Esq. of Aston, in whose descent it still continues.

The antient and present state of this beautiful domain are elegantly and poetically described by John F. M. Dovaston, esq. M. A. in his Border Ballad of Fitz-Guarine.

Yours, &c.

D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *July 20.*

I AM often surprised to perceive Errors introduced into your valuable Repository of Information, by Correspondents who otherwise write well upon the subject they handle, and I am sure would wish to be correct in their details of Genealogy, Locality, and Personality.

I am induced to make the above remark more immediately from reading in Part I. p. 439, the inaccurate statement of Mr. R. B. Wheler, respecting the late Lady of John Pollexfen Bastard, esq. whose death is recorded in your Obituary for May 1808. The fact is, that she was the widow of Wymondesold, esq. of Lockinge, in the county of Berks, and not his daughter. Mr. Wymondesold was twice married. First, perhaps, as Mr. Wheler states, to a daughter of the Earl and Countess of Catherlogh (the latter of whom, by the bye, was only half-sister to the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke); and, secondly, to the Lady who was afterwards Mrs. Bastard; but of what family she sprang, is not generally, if at all, known: it is believed, of Irish extraction, as she had a mother living in that country, whom she and Mr. Wymondesold crossed the Channel to visit soon after they were married.

I should recommend it to your Correspondents who mention the Names of the Members of either of the Universities, to specify the name of the College, and also of the University, to which they belong, as Trinity College, Oxford.—Trinity College, Cambridge—Christ Church, Oxford—Christ's College, Cambridge, &c.

which would prevent much ambiguity and uncertainty in their communications.

With respect to the *Junian* Controversy, although I have been entertained with the conjectures of your various Correspondents for many years past at intervals, yet I am persuaded they will never arrive at the "land of promise." What says Junius himself in his dedication? "I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall *perish* with me."—When I consider the general consistency of conduct in the inimitable Writer of the above sentence—when I consider the contrivances, the devices, and the means that were resorted to at the time, and ever since, to discover the Author—when I consider that 45 years have elapsed since Junius published his first Letter, without a feasible print in the road to guide us to his covert—I give up the drag in despair.

As to what your Correspondent, Part I. p. 36, says, that he was told by a Gentleman who was shortly afterwards returned a Member of Parliament, that the Author's name was *no secret* among the Members of the Whig Club, it is the most vague and futile assertion that ever was made upon the subject.—Is it possible, if it was known even to a few only, that it could have been so long concealed from the Publick? Are these Members of the Whig Club so mute, so circumspect in their morals, so cautious in their conversation, that even in the moments of conviviality they should never divulge a secret, which would have gratified the ardent wishes, and I may say the laudable curiosity, of their companions? The reason which his Friend, the Member of Parliament, assigns for not divulging it, is also the most trite and frivolous that ever was produced, *viz.* "that it was not prudent to reveal the same." Every simpleton in the Nation must know this, without being told by Mr. Farquhar, his Friend the Member of Parliament, or the Members of the Whig Club.

D. A. M. p. 212, says, he is "well assured, that a Nobleman now living could reveal the Author's Name, if he were so disposed. He has more than once declared it," &c.—Now to have given any satisfaction to your Readers, D. A. M. should, at least,

have given the name of the Nobleman, so enabled to reveal the secret of this grand desideratum in Literature. But D. A. M. farther says, "He has more than once declared it." Does he mean that this Nobleman hath declared the Name of the Author more than once, or only that he could do it *if he were so disposed* for there is a little ambiguity in the passage.

He goes on to say, that the "Memoirs of a celebrated Literary and Political Character" were written by Leonidas Glover; and then gives a quotation from the Preface, stating, "that Glover, in 1783, was frequently visited privately by the late Marquis of Buckingham, then Lord Temple, &c." What hath this to do, admitting its truth, with Glover being the Author of Junius's Letters? Junius ceased writing under that signature 11 years previous to 1783, that is, in the beginning of the year 1772, at which period the late Marquis of Buckingham was only 19 years of age. If, indeed, Glover was upon an intimate footing with the old Lord Temple, and the celebrated George Grenville, father to the late Marquis, it may furnish grounds for surmise, but surmise only. This Writer should have shewn, that Glover had a personal dislike to the —, to the Duke of Grafton—to Lord Mansfield, to have given any colourable feasibility to his conjecture. Glover is mentioned in the "History of the Minority, during the years 1762, 63, 64 and 65," (printed in 1765, and reprinted in 1766) as having spoken against the Supply of one Million to the King of Portugal, although that measure was supported by Mr. Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham.

Your sanguine Correspondent W. B. page 224, says, that Sir John Macpherson, from his own lips, positively and distinctly informed him (W. B.) that Hugh Boyd, esq. declared at Sir John Macpherson's own table, during his (Sir J. M.'s) temporary absence (observe) "I am the Author of Junius." Now the controversy respecting Hugh Boyd being the Author of Junius's Letters was ably discussed in different Publications, at the time his Life issued from the press in 1800, written by Mr. Campbell. Amongst other Writers on the subject is one in your vol. LXX. p. 310, who says, "It

"It is with some mirth and spleen that I find Junius gravely asserted to be Mr. Boyd, whose residence and habits of life, in London and elsewhere, I have had too many opportunities of knowing formerly, to hear such a supposition with common patience."

And, indeed, unless we allow Junius to have been a vain and weak mortal, which the whole tenor of his Letters plainly falsifies, we cannot admit for an instant, that he could be silly enough to belie his own positive assertion, as heretofore quoted, with his own lips; nor do the attempts of Mr. Boyd's Biographer to fix the Authorship upon him carry the least weight with them, to a mind which traces them through the various windings of time, place, and circumstance. Yours, &c. PHILO-JUNIUS.

Memorandum with a view of assisting any single Gentleman, or Party of three or four, who wish to travel with convenience and satisfaction from BOMBAY to ENGLAND by the way of BUSSORA.

(Concluded from page 17.)

Feb. 4th, 1782.—Arrived at Bussora, when a caravan was preparing, and said to be within three weeks of departure. As this appeared to every one a favourable opportunity, an engagement was entered into with the Shick, named Mahomet Millum, who agreed to furnish us with 20 camels, and to give us his protection, for 1000 zermaboobs. This, though a considerable sum, was readily consented to on our part, on the express condition of setting out in 20 days from the 6th, or the full moon, which was a day or two afterwards.

27th—Left Bussora, and went to Zebere, about eight miles distance, and there, by a variety of excuses, were detained until the

7th March—When the caravan loaded, apparently with an intention of setting out in earnest; but, after travelling about six miles to a place called Burkaseer, the whole halted, and continued, in spite of every remonstrance, till the

19th. N. B. At Burkaseer there was no fire-wood or grass for our horses, and the water, though clear, was bitterish: however, a very heavy rain, which fortunately fell in the night of the 7th, caused the wells to furnish good water in abundance.

Here were plenty of onions and cresses. On this day, the 19th, the caravan marched about 10 miles, and then halted till the

22d. When they moved about four miles and halted.

23d. Marched about five miles. No water these two last days, but the weather very pleasant. The Shick repeatedly plagued us for provisions for the Arabs who were appointed to load our baggage; and in the course of our dispute, upon enumerating the sums which had been paid him, being, under various items no less than 254 tomaunds, it appeared that at least 100 of that sum had been appropriated to the use of the Jews, who in fact fitted out the caravan, and whose servant the Shick was for the time: however, we refused positively to provision any more than four Arabs, and determined to try whether the Shick would let our baggage remain behind.

24th. The night extremely pleasant. The Shick in the morning brought three more men to our assistance, and left the pay, &c. to our discretion. Marched three hours and an half; supposed distance eight or nine miles. No water.

25th. Marched five hours and half. S. D. 13 or 14 M. No water; several hares seen, and some killed.

26th. Marched three hours. S. D. seven or eight miles, discovered a black cloud of smoke, bearing North, said to proceed from a considerable village, named Sook ul Shook, on the banks of the Bussora River, called by the Arabs "Shut," distance about 30 miles. No water. N. B. Our water-skins are very insufficient, as we have three horses and two mules, and a family of 18, to provide water for; and we have great reason to apprehend our provisions will not hold out; however the village just mentioned will, it is said, furnish every thing we may want. N. B. Four pair of large water-skins and 12 or 16 small ones, are requisite.

27th. Halted, and, to our surprise, saw the Shick's Son, with about 50 camels, returning to Zebere for more goods; more expostulation with the Shick, but to no purpose, though assisted by Coja Sherriman for an interpreter, as the person we took in that capacity was altogether unequal to it, though in other respects a very useful servant. His name is Rabeck.

March

March 28th. Halt continued. Dispatched our servant Babeck to Sook ul Shook for provisions and water-skins.

29th. Halt continued.

30th. Halt. Potted meat discovered to be spoilt, and totally unfit for use.

31st. Halt continued. Our servant returned from Sook ul Shook, having brought us 11 sheep, and a supply of rice, dates, and ghu, a few oranges, and an excellent skin of river water, which was very acceptable indeed, as that brought for several days from a considerable distance has been very brackish, and much disturbed our bowels. Alum is very useful in clearing muddy water.

April 1st. Halt continued; but the party from Zebere returned, and with them the Montifeiks and Benny Kalid Custom-house officers.

2nd. Halt continued.

3d. Marched one hour and half, distance three or four miles; more loaded camels joined the caravan. The delays which the Sheik contrives, prove him a very unfit person for an Englishman to travel with.

4th. Marched three hours and half. S. D. seven and half or eight miles. Our present distance from Bussora we reckon 72 miles. Two chairs arrived this day, dispatched by our very attentive friend Mr. Latouche, which were very acceptable, as one of ours was quite expended, and another in a very loose condition. N. B. Though our horses and mules have not had either straw, or grass for these six or eight days, and only bad water once a day, yet they preserve their spirits and flesh upon the usual allowance of grain.

5th. Halt continued. All the Arabs are employed in reducing the size of the Coffee bales, having settled their customs with the Montifeik Arabs, and are to close to-morrow with the Benny Kalids. Dressed our first round of Bussora corned beef; proved excellent.

6th. Halt continued, and every one employed as yesterday.

7th. Halt continued. We were obliged to pay the Custom-house Officers 10 piastres, in which business our Sheik behaved very meanly.

8th. Marched seven hours. S. D. from Bussora 89 miles; halted at a good watering-place called Rannaga. The sand in many places was very

heavy, and rendered the chaise useless. N. B. The negligence of the Arabs occasions a great deal of breakage, in our packages of liquor especially.

9th. Marched four hours and half. S. D. from Bussora 160 miles. The two mules this day drew the chaise very conveniently; Tom George having contrived harness for the one to draw before the other in the chaise. No water.

10th. Marched three hours to a watering-place called Alk Seez, which is an old fortification. S. D. from Bussora 107 miles. This day our Sheik received intelligence that Shack Faal of Sham, alias Damascus, was upon the road with 12 or 1500 men.

11th. Halted. The Sheik employed in putting the caravan into order, and in preparations for meeting the above Sheik.

12th. Marched four hours. S. D. 117 miles; very stony ground; halted in a valley, near the watering-place called Wurka.

13th. Marched six hours and half. S. D. 132 miles. The road very stony and uneven, that the top of the chaise shook to pieces. Halted at the watering-place called Sey-dah, said to be half way between Bussora and Bagdat.

14th. Marched three hours. S. D. 139 miles; very stony ground, chaise of no use. Our Sheik went to the Montifeik Sheik for letters to Sheik Faaval. No water.

15th and 16th. Halted. Saw several Arab huts, and brought some excellent sheep and tolerable ghu; no water.

17th. Marched three hours and an half. S. D. 147 miles; desert partridges in plenty; made an extraordinary shot at four flying together, all of which were struck alike, and dropped dead at the same moment. Halted at Tyre; the water but indifferent; pasturage excellent; saw the fires at the village of Semorra, on the banks of the Shit, at the distance of about 20 miles.

18th. Marched two hours. S. D. 152 miles. In the night our Sheik returned from the Montifeik Sheik.

19th. Marched five hours. S. D. 163 miles; weather very pleasant. Here our Sheik says we must halt, till he can go forward and settle terms with Sheik Faaval.

20th. Last night a demand came from the Montifeik Sheik for two piastres

piastres per load, in consequence of the Bussora Merchants having neglected to send him the usual presents. This will occasion a further delay. Indeed the delays and difficulties that daily start up, or are contrived by the Sheik, we know not which, induce us to think seriously of going by the way of Bagdat, which was strongly agitated with the Sheik, who promised to furnish us a guard and the necessary camels, if he should be obliged to wait many days longer.

21st. Halt continued. Our Sheik expressed apprehensions for his own life, and contrived to raise 1000 piastres, which he sent to the Montifeik Sheik.

22nd. Marched four hours. S. D. 173 miles. A party of the Bhaet Arabs appeared on horseback, and caused a halt: came into camp, and were treated by the Sheik with coffee.

23rd. Marched six hours and a quarter. S. D. 188 miles. A very cool windy day; no water.

24th. Marched four hours. S. D. 198 miles. Halted, to gain intelligence before we proceeded to the next watering-place, called Batton-il-Hasp.

25th. Marched 10½ hours. S. D. 228 miles. As there was no grazing for the camels, which besides were much in want of water, their pace was evidently quicker than before, at least 2½ or 3 miles an hour. Passed Batton-il-Hasp, and continued till a heavy storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, made us halt.

26th. Marched 3½ hours. S. D. 233 miles. Came to an excellent watering-place, called Tick-de-gana.

27th. Marched 4½ hours. S. D. from Bussora 249 miles.

28th. Marched 6½ hours. S. D. 267 miles. Halted to fill up our water, as for three days we are not to expect any. This watering-place is called the rains of Al-Khy-dar. Passed this day a minaret to the Eastward, and a large fort to the Westward, said to have been built by the Turks to awe the Arabs, but now deserted.

29th. Marched 8½ hours. S. D. 289 miles. No water. Road heavy sand.

30th. Marched 8½ hours. S. D. 310 miles. No water; road heavy sand.

May 1st. Marched 6½ hours. S. D. 332 miles. Arrived at the branch of the Euphrates, where there was a considerable body of Arabs, who at first appeared to have hostile intentions;

but in a few minutes they came peaceably into camp, and brought sheep and butter to sell. We halted for a few hours, and then marched 2½ hours. During this last march our Sheik received certain intelligence of Sheik Faaval being within a few hours' distance, in consequence of which, he determined to send the caravan to Heet, under the directions of his Son, and to wait upon Sheik Faaval with a suitable present.

2d. The Sheik set out in the morning; we marched 5½ hours. S. D. from Bussora 345 miles.

3d. Marched 7½ hours, and arrived at Heet. S. D. 363 miles. Heet is situated on the banks of the Euphrates, on the West side: and was a most agreeable sight; here we got a supply of barley for our horses, and many other necessities, such as ghu, rice, vinegar, &c.; we purchased also a few fowls and eggs, and one of the town Arabs killed for us a wild hog; we got some mulberries, and might have had an ox, or a calf or two, could we have staid till the next morning. The sheep also were good. Though our route has been very irregular for these several days, yet the river and refreshments made ample amends for the additional travelling. In the course of this morning's ride we saw a lizard, of which there are abundance on the Desert, whose body might be about four inches long, holding fast a snake of about three feet in length, which it had seized by the throat in such a manner that the snake could neither bite it, nor escape, though he made thousands of attempts. The sight was curious; and the lizard, though naturally very fearful, did not attempt to move from us.

4th. Left Heet, and marched 6 hours over rocky uneven ground. S. D. 373 miles. Saw a wild hog and some other large animals.

5th. Marched 7 hours over tolerably good ground. S. D. 391 miles, and arrived at Oglet-Horan, where was a strong current of water, said to be the effect of the heavy rain that has lately fallen in the neighbourhood of Damascus.

6th. Arrived at Tokul-jamus, after a march of 10½ hours. S. D. 421 miles. No water.

7th. Marched 9 hours to Mun-ey-al. S. D. 445 miles; no water.

8th. Marched 5½ hours to Sur-ey-ah,

ah, on the banks of the Euphrates, where we expected to have purchased sheep from the Arabs, generally in that neighbourhood; but unluckily a dispute arose between a few of the camel drivers and some Arabs, in which one of our Arabs was wounded, which prevented all intercourse. Supposed distance from Bussora 459 miles.

9th. Marched 8½ hours to Rut-ga. S. D. 483 miles; good water.

10th. Marched 7½ hours to Batten-Swal. S. D. 505 miles. Here being good water and pasturage for the camels, halted, and continued during the whole of the 11th.

12th. Marched 9½ hours. S. D. 532 miles. A very severe squall of wind and red sand obliged us to halt; several smaller ones in the course of the afternoon.

13th. Marched 11 hours. S. D. 565 miles. At seven this morning we came in sight of the chain of hills, called Gibbell Bushire, which extend near 40 miles, and halted before we had passed much above half of them; in the night smart rain.

14th. Marched 7 hours. S. D. 587 miles. In the morning met a small caravan going to Bagdat; at halting, Tey-ba in sight to the North-west. The ruins of two castles called Gussurak-wyne, within a mile or two of our encampment, and which was in fine grass and flowers.

15th. Marched 3 hours to Tey-ba. S. D. 593 miles. Good water; the remains of a large town and square minaret.

16th. Marched 10 hours. S. D. 623 miles; through a hilly country; no water.

17th. Marched 9½ hours. S. D. 651½; and passed a well of good water.

18th. Marched 8 hours. S. D. 673½. Arrived at the hot springs of Ham-maum; the water of which, when cold, is tolerably good; Desert partridges in great abundance.

19th. The Sheik furnished us with an escort of 15 men, with whom, our servants and baggage, we marched about 12 hours, and arrived within two miles of the village of Sphera. S. D. 703½ miles.

20th. Marched through Sphera; and at half past eight arrived at Aleppo. S. D. from Bussora 715 miles.

ALEPPO.—It is not an easy matter for a Traveller to persuade himself to

leave either this place or Bussora, on account of the constant civilities and friendly attention shewn to him; but, if he can prevail upon himself, he would probably sooner meet with an opportunity of a passage by sea to Europe by proceeding direct to Latichia, than by writing and waiting answers from thence. The distance is about 100 miles, and may be performed in four days; and it will be right to take a guard of 15 or 20 Arabs as far as Shogul. On your arrival at Latichia, it is advisable to visit the harbour; and, as small vessels are generally to be had, the shortest, and apparently the best, way is to freight one direct for Trieste. By waiting answers from Latichia, we continued 20 days at Aleppo; and after our arrival there, the vessel which had been engaged to carry us to Constantinople, was too small, and such as no one would chuse to go in if a better was to be got. In consequence of some conversation with the Italian captains and the persons residing there, and there being a vessel ready to be freighted, we quitted our intention of proceeding to Constantinople, and freighted her to carry us either to Venice or Trieste, as we might, from intelligence we received on the passage, prefer. The vessel we freighted is called a tribaccolo, and greatly resembles a large Surathoody, only being rather larger; she burdened about 120 tons, had a flush deck, and seemed well calculated to bear rough weather. Her cabin was tolerably commodious for two persons to sleep in, and the hatchway was the best place to eat in; she had a main and mizen mast, on which were hoisted two large square sails, which, when occasion required, were double or single reefed, by lowering the sail upon the deck. She had also another mast, neither properly a fore-mast nor a bowsprit, yet partaking of the nature of both; on this was hoisted a lug sail, which reefed aloft; and a more unhandy, inconvenient sail can scarce be imagined in bad weather: however, the vessel worked well upon a wind, and, taken altogether, is very well calculated for such a passage at such a season. We left Latichia the night of the 19th June; had a fair wind, which carried us abreast of Cyprus next day; after which we had scarce any thing but contrary winds;

winds; however, by working up the coast of Karamania, with land and sea breezes, we reached Rhodes on the 1st July. The same evening we left it, and on the 6th had worked up as high as Palmos; and on the 15th anchored at Modon in the Morea for water and refreshments. It was the morning of the 19th before we reached Zante, where we were very civilly treated by the Consul, Mr. Sargint, and his deputy Mr. Forrest, and met with most sorts of refreshments. The evening of the 20th we left Zante, and, with a tolerably pleasant passage, and what at the season of the year may be reckoned an expeditious one, arrived at Trieste on the 3d August. We were introduced into the old Lazaretto the same day; and having a clean Bill of Health from Latichia, our confinement is not to exceed 21 days; and though it is no doubt disagreeable to be so long kept prisoners after arriving upon the Continent, yet there has hitherto appeared to us no place so eligible for the purpose of performing quarantine as this, as the apartments are very tolerable, the fish excellent, and fruit, in general, is allowed to be good; and more than 21 days are not required, unless in particular cases; whereas at Venice, and all parts of Italy, double the time is observed constantly; and scarce ever more than five days are abated, if the person chuse to leave their cloaths behind them and get others made.

General Observations. — The best season for passing the Desert appears to be from October to May. The Journey across the great Desert appears considerably preferable to that by way of Bagdat.

A person anxious to arrive in England as quick as possible, should contrive to be at Bussora by the first of January; to leave it by the 15th, and to arrive at Aleppo between the 12th and 15th February. His stay there ought not to exceed the 20th; and he may then expect to leave Latichia on the first of March, and by the end of it arrive at Trieste; and by the middle of May, at farthest, be in England.

A person who has no particularly urgent business, and wishes to travel with ease and convenience, and in the most pleasurable season, need not leave Bussora before the 20th February, or

first of March. He may employ 35 days in passing the Desert, and continue at Aleppo till the first of May. From thence to Latichia; and to provide conveniencies there, may require 10 days, and for the passage to Trieste 50 more. In the beginning of August he will be at liberty to proceed to England, after gratifying his curiosity at Venice for the last six or eight days in July.

A gentleman chusing to bring his family across the Desert need not apprehend either danger or insult. The lady must have a Tackit Revan for the convenience of travelling, and should avoid exposing herself to be stared at.

Any gentleman or party, travelling upon the plan of ease and convenience, should not estimate his expences at less than 15,000 rupees from Bussora; the charge thither depends much upon circumstances.

For a guard of 60 Arabs and 40 baggage camels, from 4 to 5000 rupees	5000
Expence at Bussora	1500
Ditto at Aleppo and Latichia for the Voyage to Trieste	2000
The freight of a Vessel ought not to exceed	3000
The purchase of a carriage and other expences at Trieste ..	1000
Travelling charges to England ..	2000

	Rupees	14,500
He would do well to allow for a few pieces of Aleppo flowered silk, and other articles for presents to England		1000

Rupees 15,500

With respect to remittances for his expences, there is no occasion, so long as the Bombay rupee continues to exceed the piastre in exchange at Bussora, to carry money from Bombay, as bills on the departure of any freight vessel can be negotiated to an advantage for such a sum at least without loss; but, if there was no such opportunity expected, Venetians answer very well, even when carried to Aleppo, and from thence bills can be negotiated upon Constantinople without loss, and credit from the last place can be lodged without difficulty at Trieste. Before the vessel can arrive from Latichia, or even from England, letters of credit may be lodged at Trieste, by writing immediately after the arrival at Bussora.

Letters

Letters from England generally reach Trieste in 15 or 16 days.

Though the above are our sentiments formed on the observations we have made, yet many circumstances vary, and render alterations necessary. However, Travellers need not apprehend any particular difficulties; for we with particular pleasure declare, that both Mr. Latouche and Mr. Manesty at Bussora, and Consul Abbott and his brother at Aleppo, did in the most obliging and friendly manner give us every possible assistance; and it would be injustice to the other gentlemen of the places we passed through, not to mention their readiness to oblige us.

Trieste Lazaretto, 20th Aug. 1782.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 10.

HEREWITH I send you a front View * of Marybone House, formerly a very celebrated Mansion, but which was pulled down in 1791, and the site thereof covered by new streets and stables, nearly opposite the Church. Tradition has handed down to us that it was a Palace of our Popish Queen Mary; and certainly the architecture of the building, and those vestiges of former grandeur connected with it—its once beautiful gallery—its spacious hall—and the noble entrance both to the front and back part of the building, sufficiently corroborated the report. This House belonged, for many years before it was pulled down, to his Grace

the Duke of Portland; and was inhabited, as many of your Readers and some of your Correspondents (especially your worthy Correspondent W. C. D. of Abbots Roding) can well recollect, by the Rev. John Fountaine, and after his decease by his Widow; and was in their days a public School. At this School some of our Nobility and many of our Gentry were educated; and the character of the Family and of the School being well established, it was frequently honoured by the visits of persons of high rank and most eminent genius, during the last century. Marybone Gardens was then a place of public resort; but long before my time they had fallen into decay, and buildings upon them were constantly multiplied, so that, at last, little more than the House, Gardens belonging to it, and School-yard, remained untouched; and these were soon involved in the general havoc.

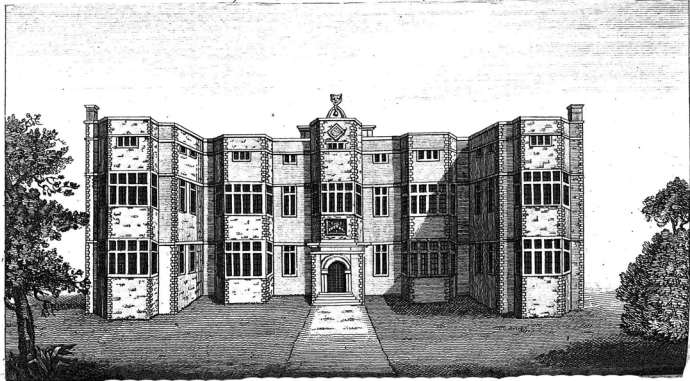
The European Magazine, for July 1790, gives a tolerably correct View of the *back part* of this once noble House; but no account of it accompanies the Plate.

In Mirfield, in the parish of Dewsbury, co. York, is a house which appears to me one of the greatest curiosities in the Kingdom. An old "Post and Pair house" of wood cased with stone in different ages, but all many centuries past: it is called "Castle Hall," is now a public house, and belongs to that antient family the

* The Drawing sent by our Correspondent is not sufficiently finished for the Engraver's use. A slight Front View of the School-house appears in a "View, principally comprising Marybone House, gardens, park, and environs, as they probably stood in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when her Majesty entertained the Russian Ambassadors with hunting in the said Park; from an original drawing by Gassel in 1700." See Pennant's London, and Lysons's Middlesex. In this House a considerable school was kept many years by Mr. De la Place, and after by Mr. Fountaine; on whose secession the building was demolished in 1791. This Plate is "dedicated to the Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at the said School, by their very humble Servant, John Thomas Smith." Mr. Lysons, in his "Environs," says, "The manor-house, which during the time it was vested in the Crown, is said to have been used as one of the Palaces, was pulled down in 1791. By a drawing of Rooker's, in the possession of John White, esq. of Devonshire-place, it seems to have retained some traces of the architecture of Queen Elizabeth's time, but the greater part appears to have been rebuilt at a later period, perhaps by the Forsets; and the South front was certainly added or renewed not more than a century ago. Devonshire Mews are built on the site of the Manor house.—The manor, with all its appurtenances, was granted by James I. in 1611, to Edward Forset, esq. for 829*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; was sold in 1710 to the Duke of Newcastle for 17,500*l.* the rental then 900*l.* per annum; and is now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Portland. Such has been the improvement of the property, from the great increase of the buildings, that it is now [1795] said to produce 12,000*l.* per annum in ground-rents only."

Quenby Hall, co. Leicester; the Seat of M.^{rs} Ashby.

Genl. Mag. Aug. 1814. Pl. II. p. 113.



Beaumonts (of Whitley). I should be happy if some one of your Correspondents would send you a good drawing and an historical account of this curiosity.

If any Correspondent would send you a good drawing of the House called the "Three Tuns," in Atherstone, where Henry VII. slept previous to the Battle of Bosworth Field, as is mentioned by Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Nichols in his *Additions* to that very entertaining History, it would please many to see it inserted in your Magazine. It would also be taken as a favour if any Correspondent would inform me where I can find good Views of Nottingham Castle*, or of Pontefract† and Middleham Castles in Yorkshire, if any Views of the two latter are in existence. N. S.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 1.

THE View of Quenby Hall, about seven miles distant from Leicester, herewith sent (*See Plate II.*) will be very appropriately illustrated by the following extract from the "Eastern Tour" of the celebrated Agriculturist Mr. Arthur Young.

"Quenby Hall is an old house; but, what is very extraordinary, in an admirable situation, being on a very high eminence, finely wooded, that commands all the country: it was formerly the taste to place their seats in the lowest and most unpleasant situations of a whole estate. Mr. Shuckbrugh Ashby, when he came to the estate, found the house a mere shell, much out of repair, and the offices in ruin. He has in a few years brought the whole into complete order; fitted up all the rooms in a style of great propriety; his furniture rich, and some of it magnificent—and his collection of prints an excellent one. His library superbly filled with the best and most expensive books in several languages; the bindings remarkably elegant. Around the house is a new terrace, which commands a great variety of prospect; on one side very extensive, over a distant hilly country, and even to the mountains of the Peak. On the

other side, a beautiful landscape of hanging hills, with scattered wood, shelving into a winding valley, so low, that you look down upon it in a very picturesque manner: the sides of the hills all cut into rich inclosures. Besides various offices, and a very complete kitchen-ground, this gentleman has also erected three new farm-houses, and a parsonage, in a neat and substantial manner, of brick and tile; and some cottages in the same manner; and placed them at the entrance of his village, in such a manner that they have a most agreeable effect. These works are very noble; they ornament a country, encourage industry, promote that useful circulation which should ever attend the residence of a man of fortune, and are sure to acquire that fame which is due to so just a species of patriotism."

A larger view of Quenby Hall is given by Mr. Nichols in his "History of Leicestershire;" with a correct ground-plan; accurate admeasurement of the different rooms; and an exact account of the extensive prospects from this place. The Hall is flat-roofed, and leaded; a most substantial building, on an expensive plan; thick brick-walls, with door and window-jambes of stone.

This pleasant mansion has been long in the possession of the Ashbys ‡; was purchased in 1759, of his relation Waring Ashby, esq. by the late Shuckbrugh Ashby, esq. M. P. for Leicester in 1784; and is now the property and place of residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ashby §, relict of William Latham, M. D. F. R. S. &c.

Mr. Shuckbrugh Ashby was a gentleman of first-rate moral and literary attainments; under whose benignant care a village of new cottages was soon erected at the adjoining village of Hungerton, which he permitted the inhabitants to enjoy at the trifling quit-rent of sixpence a year; besides which, he furnished other comfortable and respectable-looking houses for tenants upon the Quenby land. Mr. Ashby died Jan. 18, 1792 ¶.

Of this family, also, was your old and valuable Correspondent, the Re-

* See Thoroton, or Grose. EDIT.

† An account and copious pedigree of this very antient and highly-respectable family may be seen in vol. III. of the "History of Leicestershire."

§ In 1808 the King was pleased to grant to Mrs. Latham, his Royal licence and authority, that she and her issue might take and use the surname and bear the arms of Ashby only. See vol. LXXVIII. p. 78.

¶ See vol. LXII. pp. 183, 277.

GENT. MAG. August, 1814.

‡ See Grose. EDIT.

verend George Ashby, B. D. F. S. A. President of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Barrow, co. Suffolk; a full account of whom is given in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vol. I. p. 577; and also in your vol. LXXVIII. p. 653.

A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, July 10.

I CERTAINLY am bound to make some amends for having drawn Mr. Hawkins into an *opportunity* of writing a letter, and of such "extreme length," that is, by rendering my reply altogether as concise.

Whatever sketches I took from the Abbey church, Westminster, for my work of Antient Sculpture and Painting, were independent of any suggestions from the Hawkins family. While I was engaged in such selection, they applied for leave to present papers of illustration in aid of my engravings; that is, as they referred to Westminster subjects: of course this was assented to. On setting out with the publication, I intended but slight letter-press accompaniments, as was the case with Plates I. and II. from hints set down by the late Richard Gough, esq. It proved otherwise when Mr. Hawkins took the lead; and, had no mistakes happened between his father and me, I had determined, when the partial number of articles from Westminster had been gone through with, to have declined the honour of his literary assistance; for, in fact, the accounts furnished by him were so verbose, so full of complicated matter, repetitions, and old wives' tales, (witness his present letter, portioned as it is into four readings, and I know not how much "omitted") running so wide of the mark (my engravings), that the expence of paper and letter-press printing far exceeded my original calculation relative to the price to be paid by Subscribers. The Hawkins's wanted remuneration: other gentlemen (see the difference of men's humours!) absolutely contributed pecuniary aid to encourage me in the undertaking. Allow me to name in particular Richard Gough, esq. Dr. Lort, C. Ord, esq. and W. Seward, esq.* As

* I take this occasion to inform Mr. Hawkins that I am about to dispose of this Work; and if he, or any other person, should be desirous to become purchasers, I shall be ready to listen to candid and liberal proposals.

for the "long story" Mr. Hawkins has *entertained* the Readers with, who cannot chuse but smile about my "thinking this," or "saying that," my promises; and what constitutes the best part of the joke is, I "accepted Mr. Hawkins's assistance to keep him out of mischief—keep the grave, the sententious, the learned John Sidney Hawkins, esq. out of mischief! And oh! impertinent, trifling, and silly John Carter, that could, almost at first interview with such a personage as the late Sir John Hawkins, Knt. and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Hicks's-hall, presume to advise with him about his Son's morals! Yet he, Mr. Hawkins (*maugre* his "memory is fortunately uncommonly strong,") immediately lets us know that his Father "had on a former occasion accidentally said, that it was a good thing when young men took to such pursuits, as it kept them out of mischief." However, Mr. Hawkins "comforts" himself about a "just vindication of himself against so foul and false a calumny." Between friends, this part of the business, let it be understood how it may, had better have slept in peace with ten thousand other the like reminiscences.

With regard to the "full, true, fair, and complete account," of all these mighty matters, I find by enumerating the names of those gentlemen who wrote for my work, and the number of pages each produced, the account stands thus:

	Pages.	Pages
J. S. Hawkins, esq.	23½	Sir John Fenn
Self	20½	Dr. Oglander
W. Seward, esq.	1	W. Bray, esq.
R. Gough, esq.	9½	C. Brooke, esq.
F. Douce, esq.	11½	S. Lysons, esq.
Capt. Grose	1	Dr. Milner. &c.

I concluded this work in 1794; and did not commence my present intercourse with Mr. Urban until 1788. (See volume LXVIII.). Two years elapsed between the two occurrences, therefore Mr. Hawkins has no cause to call my veracity or sincerity into question in this respect, although he has presumed so to do, p. 351.

Mr. Hawkins still arrogates to himself the power of condemning Mr. Moore's List of Monasteries, compiled on his visits round the Kingdom, with the authorities of Tanner, Keil, and his friend Mr. Cayley. Why the date of the foundation of Westminster Abbey is set down in the above

List 1049, temp. Edward Confessor, is for this reason: we have no traces, at this hour, what form any previous building assumed, while Edward's remains are still visible in considerable portions, as exemplified Plate I. of the First Part of the present Volume, p. 9. Reverting to the few trivial examples of proportions and variations of the Pointed arch, extracted from my work of English Architecture, which Mr. H. has inserted in his History, by way of proof that he pays some attention to his country's arts; it would have better become him, and have given some small credit to his undertaking, if he had favoured the Publick with one or two engravings of an English arch, a door-way, a moulding, or a modicum of foliage, and the like, by his friend and colleague Mr. Smith: but nothing of this sort seems to have suited Mr. Hawkins; copying other men's letter-press and engravings (being the cheapest way of going to work, though not the most honourable) answers all purposes, and is a much easier task. Alluding to the present remains of Malmesbury, it is to be hoped my selection from them, in vol. LXXXIII. Part ii. Plate II. p. 329, will confirm their remote antiquity, and fix them a portion of the first foundation.

Mr. Hawkins being willing some how or other to have it understood that he had at least seen a certain number of our Antient Structures, if not made notes, or employed an artist to take sketches from them, therefore reckons up "above 50;" but does not "see any use in citing one of them." Here is an Author for you, who, writing about the "History of the Origin of Gothic (Pointed) Architecture," totally sets aside with contempt and prejudice the mighty and first conceived works of art in this his native land! In contradiction to Mr. Hawkins, I beg leave to state, that I, in every instance, consult books, by way of illustration to the antient objects I mean to lay before the world; but at the same time must observe, I give preference to an actual survey of them, and sometimes follow the dictates of my own reason and long experience, in descanting on their several properties.

Had the strictures which Mr. Hawkins is pleased to pass upon my pre-

sent publication of "The Antient Architecture of England" come from a professional hand, I would have bowed with humble contrition for my vain attempt to inform and instruct the Publick; as it is, little apprehension can be felt, when it is considered that a mere Amateur gives sentence.

My observations on his book are for the sole purpose of vindicating the abilities of Englishmen; and as he is a person of independent fortune, nothing prejudicial could possibly accrue to him on that account from any refutations brought against it by my said 'Observations.' But, by unworthy insinuations, he endeavours to sap the very foundation on which my means of existence are raised, seeking to *injure me in my profession!* However, to shew that little is to be dreaded from such a wordy Scribe (I beg pardon, *Author*), I despise his pitiful efforts; and, as an apology for the work of Antient Architecture, can only say, the arrangement of it is the result of my studies through life; the specimens are sketched from the real objects, and etched by my own hand. The truth is, I have done my best (not presuming to write a History of Architecture exclusively): to be considered as an illustrator of the Antiquities of the land, is all the reward I aim at. If I have failed in my arduous task, let a kind oblivion be my fate; not a cruel and unwarrantable condemnation, for doing that where no art or science is calumniated; a zealous endeavour to do honour to them has been the prime movement of all my exertions, both in my architectural and literary labours. And so long as I can in any wise be conducive to uphold the same, it will be a matter of indifference, what inconvenience may arise to my own particular or private concerns, being sensible I but "do my duty."

Yours, &c.

J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 2.

I REGARD your Magazine as the Public Office for Literary Inquiries, where an answer may be obtained to any question, learned or curious; and, what is essentially different from most offices, without fee or reward. Under this impression, I sit down to request, by your favour, of some Correspondent versed in Bibliographical History; or of yourself, who are probably

bably as competent to answer as most of your Correspondents, whether a small set of Letters, by *Arthur Kemp*, was ever printed; and who the said Arthur was? They are lent to me, in a very neat MS. transcribed as for the press, with a dedication to "the noble and virtuous Lady, the Lady Walgrave," signed by the Author, and dated "Lond. May 29, 1641."

The Letters are Seven in number.

1. Upon the death of her young Son, p. 1.
2. Upon the death of her Daughter, p. 13.
3. To one going to reside as Factor at Constantinople, p. 31.
4. To Mr. — upon the death of his Wife, p. 63.
5. Advice concerning Marriage, p. 79.
6. To Lady — upon the death of her Husband, p. 179.
7. To a Gentleman tormented with the Gout, p. 207.

The Letters and Dedication are not ill written, according to the style of the time; but I confess that I have not read them through; being unwilling to go through that in MS. which probably may be to be had in print, and even with corrections and improvements. I have searched in the *Censura Litteraria* for *Arthur Kemp*, and also in the *British Bibliographer*, but without success; but I trust that, if you cannot yourself answer my questions, some of the learned persons concerned in those works will be kind enough to satisfy my doubts. Should it appear that honest *Arthur* is a man of any note, and that these Letters are hitherto unpublished, I will then read them with care, and form my opinion how far they deserve to see the light or not. If I were in London, which at present I am not, I would submit the MS. to the inspection of any literary man, who might wish to see it; but, as it is, I must content myself with conveying the questions above stated to your Magazine, and begging you to give that ample circulation to them which the established sale of your valuable Miscellany so readily affords.

Yours, &c.

A. K.

Mr. URBAN,

July 19.

IN answer to the Query in Part i. p. 544, I send you the following information:

Sir Thomas Jenner was born at Mayfield, Sussex, and educated under Dr. Gray. He went to Queen's Col-

lege, in Cambridge, about the year 1657, and from thence in the year 1659 to the Inner Temple. The first of January 1660, he married Ann Poe (only daughter and heiress of James Poe, esq. son and heir of Leonard Poe, M. D. physician to Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles I.) He came to Petersham, near Richmond, Surrey, about 1677, and 3d Oct. 1683 was made Recorder of London, King's Council, and knighted, and afterwards came up King's Serjeant; 2d Jan. following, on the death of his master, King Charles, he was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and 4th June after, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. He died Jan. 1. in the 69th year of his age, and was buried at Petersham. There is a large handsome marble mural monument within side the Church, erected by his youngest daughter (Lady Darrell). It was repaired and beautified, in the year 1797, by his descendant the Rev. John Jenner, D. D. rector of Buckland and Midley, Kent. Yours, &c. PRONEPOS.

P.S. The augmented Jenner arms Azure are painted with the heiress Poe's arms on the monument.

Sir Thomas had a numerous issue, and one of his sons was named Edward; it is therefore a family-name.

The late Sir Francis Fust, bart. of Hill-Court, Gloucestershire, was related to the Jenner family, by an intermarriage with the Poe family; and he always acknowledged Edward Jenner, of Berkeley, to be a relation.

Mr. URBAN, *Alton, Hants, Aug. 2.*

IT was with the greatest pleasure I observed in the Literary Intelligence in your Number for July, that we are at length likely to have a regular History of this County, which, whether it be considered for its antient or modern state, is inferior in point of interest to few in the Kingdom.

During the time of the Romans, Hampshire, inhabited by the Belgæ, was the seat of many of their transactions, and they had no less than six principal stations in it; some of which are at the present time sites of towns, and all are clearly to be discovered. The walls of Silchester, inclosing an area of 100 acres of ground, are still remaining perfect, and form a fence to the land, which is

in a high state of cultivation; and some of the Roman military ways are now in existence as the modern turnpike roads. In the Saxon division of the country our county was very conspicuous; it formed part of the Kingdom of Wessex, the capital of which was at Winchester: and Egbert having by conquest united the different Kingdoms of the Heptarchy, was crowned in the Cathedral of Winchester, the first *King of all England*; and published an edict dated from thence, abolishing all distinctions of Saxons, Jutes, and English, and commanding that all his subjects should in future be called by the latter name only.—“Winchester now became the undoubted metropolis of the island; a prerogative,” says Milner, “which it had before enjoyed at certain intervals, but which now continued to illustrate it during the space of between four and five centuries.”

It is remarkable that Hampshire has not before met with a regular Historian. As to the Collections in 6 Vols. 4to, usually called Warner's, they contain, with the exception of the translation of Domesday, but few matters of importance. Milner's Winchester, White's Selborne, and Sir Henry Englefield's Walk through Southampton, are valuable descriptions of their respective districts.

With respect to the genealogical history of Hants, it is the residence of, and it gives titles to, some of the first families of the Peerage; and among its gentry are some of ancient families and very considerable estates.

In fine, a good History of the County is greatly wanted; and there can be no doubt that, when the Reverend Projector's intentions are fully known, he will meet with every assistance and encouragement.

Yours, &c. TOPOGRAPHUS.

MR. URBAN, *Newcastle, July 30.*

I FIND in p. 2, an Answer to S. P. who inquires after the *Sword-dancers* of the Counties of Durham and Northumberland; and you refer him to Ellis's edition of Brand's *Antiquities* for information. Might I beg of you to announce, that I am preparing for the press a work descriptive of this dance, with its origin, &c. &c. together with the native tunes, or melodies of this dance, and the Christmas pageantry of the North. It is

nearly two years since I published a Collection of the Local Songs of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, to which I intend shortly to add a Second Volume.

For the information of your Correspondent, p. 2, I send you a Copy of the Statutes of our Antiquarian Society, and shall be happy at any time to give a further account.

“1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary, Corresponding, and Honorary Members. The number of Ordinary Members limited to one hundred; the number of Corresponding and Honorary Members unlimited. The candidates for admission as Ordinary Members shall be proposed at a regular meeting by at least three Members, and ballotted for at the next succeeding meeting; three-fourths of the Members present to confirm the admission of the candidate. The election of Corresponding and Honorary Members shall be subject to the same regulations as the election of Ordinary Members, excepting that they may be ballotted for the same meeting at which they are proposed. Twelve Members to form a constitution. 2. Persons residing within the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, the counties of Northumberland, Durham, or Cumberland, shall not be eligible as Corresponding Members.—3. The officers of the Society to consist of a Patron, one President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, one Treasurer, and a Council of six. The office of Patron to continue for life, the other Officers to be annually elected out of the class of Ordinary Members by written lists to be delivered by the Members in person at the Anniversary Meeting. These Officers to have charge of the property of the Society, and any five to be competent to act.—4. The interest of each Member in the funds and property of the Society to continue so long only as he shall remain a Member; and the property shall never be sold or otherwise disposed of (except in the case of duplicates hereinafter mentioned), so long as there remain Members sufficient to form a constitution; but should the Members be reduced below the number of 12, and so remain for 12 calendar months then next following, the funds and property of the Society shall be delivered unto and vest in the oldest Society of Antiquaries in Great Britain.—5. Each Ordinary and Corresponding Member to pay an admission-fee of two guineas, and each Ordinary Member to pay an annual subscription of one guinea, commencing at the Anniversary Meeting in 1814.—6. The Meetings of the Society

Society to be held in the Society's room, at six o'clock in the evening, on the first Wednesday in every month; and the Anniversary Meeting at twelve o'clock in the day, at the same place, on the first Wednesday in January."

Yours, &c.

JOHN BELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 7.*

I SHOULD but unite with many others in the satisfaction it would afford, to be informed, through the channel of your Magazine, by the collectors of, or connoisseurs in, the antient maps of London, from what original "the City of London as in Q. Elizabeth's time," prefixed to Strype's edition of Stowe's Survey, was taken. It has the arms of James I.; but query whether the "Piatzo," in the site of Covent Garden, was then known.

It seems rather extraordinary that amidst the numerous reprints of old books, &c. and considering the present mania for topographical information, there have been no republications of the old and scarce Maps and Plans of London. A series of these, in chronological order, with appropriate accounts of them, could not fail to interest the publick, or to reward the industry and enterprize of any person, or persons, that would undertake such a Work.

It is even greater matter of surprise, that no separate Maps of the Cities of London and Westminster, *divided into parishes*, have been published. It is a difficult matter for any person walking through many parts of Westminster to know in what parish he is.

CIVIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 4.*

A LATE Writer on preserving the sight has emphatically alluded to the destructive influence of "those spheres of coloured fluids which are so ostentatiously placed in the shop windows of chemists and apothecaries, who might be supposed bribed by the oculists and surgeons, to destroy the sight, and break the limbs, of the unfortunate passengers exposed to their influence." He might have included on this occasion (with great reverence be it spoken, Mr. Urban!) the whole body of pick-pockets in the Metropolis, whose manoeuvres these lights are admirably calculated to assist.

But there exists a still greater nuisance of this kind, and that is the re-

fracting lamps with lenses, that are used in the parish of St. Anne's Westminster, almost exclusively. It is impossible to walk through that parish at night, without being liable to all the above inconveniences; and it is certain, that none but ignorant parish-officers, or crafty contractors, would have devised such a mode of lighting the streets. It is equally certain, that little, if any, additional light is gained by these lenses. They had been tried so early as King Charles II.'s reign, being particularly described in the interesting and amusing Travels of Mons. Misson in England, and were probably soon disused from the inadequacy to their intended purpose, or from some or one of the causes above adverted to. It is high time that these lamps, with some other *modern lights*, should be extinguished.

Yours, &c. LAMPAS ANTIQUA.

Mr. URBAN,

July 23.

HAVING observed in Part ii. vol. LXXXIII. p. 538.) some general observations on the beautiful gate, and remains of the Abbey Church, at Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, I am induced to send a few additional remarks, the result of a tour through that part of the country last summer. Though perhaps they may not have been selected with the exactness of an accustomed Antiquary, yet I am induced to hope, that as these buildings are remains of antiquity highly interesting, and, as your Correspondent justly observes, but little noticed, they will perhaps contain some little interest and information; and if they tend to the making known and preservation of such noble works from the wide wasting hand of desolation, they will answer the purpose more immediately intended. For, while we contemplate and admire these beautiful works of past ages, we too frequently suffer the cruel hand of destruction and wanton mischief to exert its unrelenting fury, and to deprive us of those precious relics of former grandeur, whose beauty and perfection claim our utmost exertion in their preservation.

In bringing these buildings again into notice, it is painful to the feelings to be obliged to mention the havoc daily and hourly committing on the gate, one of the most enriched and beautiful examples now remaining

in the Kingdom. Little comment on the destruction of antient buildings is necessary to those who are capable of estimating their excellence; and little will here be offered; but I cannot suppress my feelings of indignation, when an eye-witness to these scenes of wanton mischief, and I am unable by argument on the spot, to stop its progress. No expostulations of mine could induce the juvenile destroyers to quit the roof of the porch which adorns the gateway, and is the entrance to the rooms above. Among other ornaments which are destined to suffer from their situation, is a basso-relievo in front, under the ruined pediment, containing three or four figures much injured by time and violence, and every effort was made to separate the stones. From such frequent practice it is painful to remark, that but one stone now remains of the ornamented parapet of the side walls, to convey an idea of what the whole design was originally. Other equally fatal instances of destruction might here be produced; but it is hoped that these mentioned will be sufficient to excite the strenuous exertions of some few individuals, who may have the influence necessary to rescue from total destruction these proud remains of former grandeur, and, by a timely and well-guided exertion, prevent the farther demolition of buildings that have subsisted, and been the admiration of ages.

The South or principal front of this Gateway presents three divisions in width and two in height, with a well-proportioned pediment over the centre, which is the widest space; for the greater strength to the walls are four buttresses rising nearly to the cornice under the roof; the two inner have very beautifully enriched niches, with brackets, but no figures. In the centre is the great arch of entrance supported by stout clustered columns on a plinth and bases. Over it, in the second division, is a very handsome window; the arch is a segment of a circle, and the weather cornice reaches to the springing of the tracery, which is very ornamental. Six mullions divide the space, but the compartments are without glass. On each side of this window is an ornamented niche, with figures in good preservation. The pediment likewise contains a niche with a figure, and a small circular window over it.

On the right-hand of the arch of entrance, or Easternmost division of the Gateway, is the Porch, a projection nearly square, and rising above two-thirds the height of the whole front. This elegant appendage more particularly claims our attention, as it is, I believe, the only instance in the Kingdom, of so magnificent and highly decorated an entrance attached to a gateway; its delicate buttresses, canopies, pinnacles, and ornaments, merit the highest praise, while its graceful proportion, and beautiful execution, surpasses admiration. A great novelty here observable is, that the entrance is not in the front of the porch, but by a door on each side, over each of which are two tiers of niches with ornamental canopies, the lower containing figures: that on the East front the Salutation of the Virgin Mary. These were terminated by a handsome parapet, which, as before noticed, is destroyed to a single stone. The front of the porch is occupied by one large window; the proportion of the arch is nearly that of a triangle, generally considered to be the most elegant; it originally contained very beautiful tracery, but it is now boarded up, and fragments only remain. Over this, in the desolated pediment, is a basso-relievo, and two grotesque projecting figures.

On entering to ascend the lofty stone staircase, we behold a most magnificent and highly-wrought niche and canopy; but the destruction before named has extended itself to this, as well as to most of the other decorations. From its size and situation we may conclude it has contained a figure of particular veneration. The roof of the porch is very ornamental, consisting of stout ribs cut into a variety of mouldings, with a boss, or knot of leaves and flowers at each intersection.

Such is the present state of this rare and valuable relic of antient architecture. By the proportions, ornaments, and particularly the shape of arches, canopies, &c. it may be given a date as early as Edward III. or that immediately following. Its decorations accord with many distributed about the other parts of the building, though doubtless the walls and buttresses of the Gateway are of an earlier period; the window in the pediment in the East end, when compared with those in front, and contrasted with the light and

and elegant niches, argue distinct styles, while the great arch and capitals which support it agree with neither in character. Indeed the alterations appear to have been numerous, but the effect of the whole is imposingly grand; and whether the porch was original with the design, or an after-thought, it is unquestionably the chief object of admiration, and the beauty of the whole.

Passing under the Gateway, we approach the dignified and small remnant of the Abbey Church. Of its original extent but one part of the four principal members now exists; and an elegant chapel in ruins, which was attached to the South transept. This portion is the nave, or body of the church, terminating at the West end by two towers, simple and not lofty in their design, but the masonry so perfect that scarcely a joint is visible; a beautiful Saxon door in the front is the chief entrance. The alterations that have taken place at various periods, and in different styles of building, have left but little of the original Saxon Architecture in the South side, except the upper tier of windows, and a fine doorway under the porch, which is perfect, with its richly varied iron ornaments on the woodwork. One of the great circular arches, originally under the centre tower, now terminates the East end, being walled up.

Near the South-east angle is the fine ruin of a Chapel, in that elegant style of building which prevailed about the reign of Henry III. The windows are lofty and narrow, and the few ornaments that remain in various parts are beautifully executed. It was originally connected with the transept; but, by the demolition of that part, is now quite insulated. On the North side of the Church is a small fragment of the cloisters, and highly curious remains of the dwelling buildings of the Abbey. In a house now formed out of the ruins, is preserved entire a most magnificent and enriched Saxon doorway, probably from its situation the original entrance to the cloisters. Several other arches of doorways, windows, &c. of the same age are in the walls adjoining, and among other fragments worthy of notice is an ornamented bracket supporting a chimney.

Numerous, indeed, are the small detached fragments of walls, arches,

&c. on the site of the habitable parts of this extensive religious foundation, to bespeak its former grandeur, and which now only mark the spot where they once existed; hillocks of mouldering stone occupy a space where the solemn cloisters' endless walk appeared so dignified; Chapels, set apart for the performance of particular ceremonies, now degraded as hovels and pig-sties; in short, the proper uses for the different appendages to a sacred edifice unknown or neglected, their beauty despised, their grandeur forgotten.—Few remains of a religious foundation of such extent as Radford will be found to contain so much interest, either to the artist, the antiquary, or the admirer of the picturesque; each, in his different pursuit, will find a store to gratify his enquiry, while they subsist proud monuments of the skill and invention of their builders. AN OBSERVER.

MR. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford upon Avon, Aug. 16.*

HOWEVER "diverting" Miss Clarke's intemperate attack (p. 8.) upon the liberality and honour of the Stratford Subscribers to her "*Small Literary Patchwork*," may be to some of your Readers, I cannot but consider it unjustifiable and ungrateful. From your fair Correspondent's "hasty" Letter it might be supposed, that the Stratford Subscribers were very numerous, and that they had really "long ago" received a Copy of her "*little book*." I have purposely referred to her Work, and find that there are only four Subscribers resident in this town:—so much for that comprehensive word "*all*." That they have "*all long ago forgotten*" to pay for the book, may, perhaps, be your Correspondent's fault; and as the date of printing this publication is 1814, the lapse of time cannot justify a public attack upon "*truly respectable Subscribers*." If Miss Clarke be impatient for her Subscriptions, I am authorized by Mr. James Ward, stationer, of Stratford upon Avon, to say, that though no application, directly or indirectly, has been made to the Stratford Subscribers, generally or individually, yet if she will direct him to receive the money of the Gentlemen whose names she has printed, he will, by return of post, remit the amount. R. B. W.

Mr.

Anecdotes of CAROLAN, the Irish Bard; concluded from page 31.

It now remains to draw the character of Carolan. But this has been already done by Mr. O'Connor, with his usual elegance and energy; and I shall here present the picture drawn by his masterly hand. It would be an unpardonable act of presumption and temerity, to alter a feature in a portrait by a Lely or a Vandyck, a Rubens or a Reynolds. — "Very few have I ever known, who had a more vigorous mind, but a mind undisciplined, through the defect, or rather absence of cultivation. Absolutely the child of Nature, he was governed by the indulgences, and, at times, by the caprices of that mother. His imagination, ever on the wing, was eccentric in its poetic flights: yet, as far as that faculty can be employed in the harmonic art, it was steady and collected. In the variety of his musical numbers, he knew how to make a selection, and seldom was contented with mediocrity. So happy, so elevated was he, in some of his compositions, that he excited the wonder, and obtained the approbation, of a great master, who never saw him; I mean *Geminiani*.—He outstripped his predecessors in the three species of composition used among the Irish; but he never omitted giving due praise to several of his countrymen who excelled before him in his art.—The Italian compositions he preferred to all others: *Vivaldi* charmed him, and with *Corelli* he was enraptured. He spoke elegantly in his maternal language, but had advanced in years before he learned English: he delivered himself but indifferently in that language, and yet he did not like to be corrected in his solecisms. It need not be concealed, that he indulged in the use of spirituous liquors: this habit he thought, or pretended to think, added strength to the flights of his genius; but in justice it must be observed, that he was seldom surprised by intoxication. Constitutionally pious, he never omitted daily prayer, and fondly imagined himself inspired, when he composed some pieces of church-music. This idea contributed to his devotion and thanksgivings. Gay by nature, and cheerful from habit, he was a pleasing member of society. And his talents and his mo-

GENT. MAG. August, 1814.

rality procured him esteem and friends every where."

Carolan had seven children by his wife; six daughters and one son. His son, who had studied musick, went to London, where he taught the Irish harp: but, before his departure, he published, by subscription, in 1747, a collection of his father's musick, omitting some of his best pieces.

Favourable circumstances and casual advantages often accelerate the progress of some to the Temple of Fame; while others move but slowly, and must patiently wait to remove every obstruction in their passage. An Addison, a Swift, and the other Luminaries of the age in which they flourished, had an academical education: the first dawnings of their genius prejudiced a discerning Publick in their favour: they obtained the patronage of the Great; and printing-presses were at all moments ready to spread reputations so susceptible of an increase. Far different was the fate of Carolan. His first entrance into the world (though below a state of affluence, yet a degree above poverty), together with a total privation of sight, with which he was struck at an early age, precluded many opportunities of improvement. The first dawnings of his genius were scarcely attended to; nay, the prejudices against a poor blind harper must be subdued and softened only by those superior powers which, late in life, he manifested, and which broke forth with such forcible resistance. The language, too, which he made use of, was so unfashionable, that, among the Great, to speak or study it, was deemed a mark of vulgarity. Thus was Carolan's merit, during his life-time, confined within the narrow circle of his acquaintance; without the enlivening prospect, or single ray of hope, that his name, after his decease, should be held in veneration.

If some particular circumstances, then, prevent our observing the great progress of intellectual illumination, the same observation will equally apply to the *stellæ minores*, which generally accompany that illumination. It is not my desire to assign too high a niche in the Temple of Fame to my favourite Bard; but, from the specimens he has exhibited, I presume to give him the rank which, with the advantages

advantages of due cultivation, it is to be supposed, he *would have held*, rather than that which he *really occupied*.

JAMES WHYTE, of Ballymote, co. Sligo, holds the same rank in the line of genius, with respect to his contemporary Carolan, that the minor Poets hold with regard to their superiors. Born with a rich vein of comic humour*, he possessed powers sufficient to turn (if possible) things the most serious into downright ridicule; but, his talent never having received a proper direction, he abandoned himself to the luxuriancy of his imagination. About twenty years ago his memory was fresh in the minds of many in the barony of Corran, in the co. Sligo. The story of a poor homely man (Cruighure bui O'Gallaghure), who was witness to the many calamities of Ireland after the battles of the Boyne and Aghrim, and which Whyte (who has often heard him boast, with a great share of vanity, of the wonders he had seen during the civil-wars) has framed, is a master-piece of humour not to be equalled perhaps by a Farquhar or a Sheridan. His descriptions of an entertainment and council held at Temple-house (the family-seat of the Percevals, co. Sligo) may be considered as the *ne plus ultra* of all the subjects that the wit of man has ever devised, to excite and continue the loudest peals of laughter. A gentleman, in whose hands the salt of real humour has never lost an atom of its original flavour, has often repeated it to me; never, I must confess, without leaving the strongest desire upon my mind, that he would, for my entertainment, renew the comic scene, and hold again and again so faithful and true a mirror up to nature.—FIL O'FEIGHNY was another of the *stellæ minores*, who lived in the time of Carolan and Whyte. He seemed to have a talent for Irish odes; but, growing conscious too soon of whatever abilities he possessed, he some-

times stretched his strings beyond their natural tone.—Many other instances could be produced in support of this hypothesis.

The Ode intitled TIAGHARNA MHAIGHE-EO was composed by a poor dependant of a former Lord Mayo, whom he had taken, from motives of benevolence, under his roof and protection; and whom the fear of continuing in his Lordship's disgrace, after having incurred his displeasure, incited to give birth to one of the finest productions, for sentiment and harmony, that ever did honour to any country. We have no other memorial of that Composer's genius. Perhaps he was not conscious of the powers he possessed; or, like many other eminent men, having attained the object of his wishes, and seeing himself in the enjoyment of competence and ease, he grew careless about fame, and neglected all the means of perpetuating his memory. Certain it is, that the TIAGHARNA MHAIGHE-EO, or, more properly speaking, the first sketches of it, were planned in the house of a respectable gentleman of the name of Finn, near Boyle, who served in the late wars of Ireland in the commission of a Captain, and who proposed an attempt of this nature as the most effectual means of reconciliation with his offended Patron. It is one of those compositions that please all men, of whatever age or condition; and was, for the first time, played in Lord Mayo's hall, on Christmas Eve, where our penitent Bard had concealed himself after night-fall, from an apprehension that the most humble advances would not soften his Lordship's resentment. He conjured him, by the birth of the Prince of Peace, to grant him forgiveness, in a strain of most natural pathos, which he accompanied with his harp.

The flattering manner in which my Correspondent has mentioned the TIAGHARNA MHAIGHE-EO, must undoubtedly have awakened the Reader's literary curiosity. But, were his curiosity to look round for gratification, it would probably be disappointed; for this Ode (which, on the indisputable authority of Mr. O'Connor, I can assert, was composed by DAVID MURPHY, a retainer of the Mayo family) has scarcely met the public eye. I will therefore

subjoin

* Mr. O'Connor, speaking of Whyte, in a letter to a friend, says:—"He had a genius for Comedy; and, had he been bred in the school of Moliere, would have been one of the most celebrated comic poets of the age. Have you heard his funeral Elegy on the death of Captain Boswell? No ridicule, with a serious air, could be more happy."

subjoin an English version of it, by the elegant Translator of Carolan's Monody.

TIAGHARNA MHAIGHE-EO.

Translated by a Lady.

Inspiring fount of cheering wine!
Once more I see thee flow:
Help me to raise the lay divine,
Propitiate thy Mayo.

Mayo, whose valour sweeps the field,
And swells the trump of Fame;
May Heav'n's high pow'r the champion
shield!

And deathless be his name!

Of Glory's sons, thou glorious heir,
Thou branch of Honour's root!
Desert me not, but bend thine ear,
Propitious to my suit.

O! bid thy exil'd Bard return,
Too long from safety fled;
No more in absence let him mourn,
Till earth shall hide his head!

Shield of defence, and princely sway!
May He who rules the sky
Prolong on earth thy glorious day,
And every good supply!

O Judith fair! Susanna sweet*!
Mild eye, and bounteous hand!
With pity's prayer the Lion† meet,
With Beauty's power command!

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

IN your last Volume (P. ii. p. 40. b.) *Hinckleiensis* expresses his surprise; that there should be such a thing as a thatched Church and Chancel in Norfolk, particularly "on the great post-road from London to Norwich." I never was in Norfolk; nor, as far as I recollect, ever saw a Church or Chapel covered with thatch;—but a worthy friend, who is possessed of a benefice in the diocese of Norwich, informs me, that in that part of the Kingdom such an occurrence is by no means uncommon. He instances, in particular, the church of Shadingfield, in Suffolk, on the great post-road to Yarmouth, the church-yard bounded by the said road, where both the church and the chancel are thatched; and both were, seven years ago, like an ordinary barn, open to the thatch;

* Children of Lord Mayo.

† The epithet of "Cœur de Lion" was bestowed on Richard I. of England, by the Poets of his age. *Vide* PERCY's *Essay on Anc. Eng. Min.* p. 30.

but at the instance (and partly at the expence) of the present worthy Rector, both the Church and Chancel have been decently ceiled. It should be noted, however, that the thatch in question is reed, and that a covering of this sort will, it is said, last 40 or 50 years.

Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry" were reprinted in Numbers, with Notes, about a century ago, by the title of *Tusser Redivivus*. I happen to have a single number of the work, that for May; in which are the following lines, and the subjoined note upon them:

"Where houses be reeded (as houses haue need) [in the reed:
Now pare of the mosse, and go beat
The iuster ye drive it, the smother and
plaine, [the raine.
More handsome ye make it, to shut off

"Reeding is no-where so well done as in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and is certainly, of all covering, the neatest, lightest, and warmest; neither will it (like straw) harbour any vermine, and besides comes very reasonable and cheap. If it be now and then cleansed from moss, which stops the water and rots it, and smooth beaten, to be sure it will last the longer; but it is not very apt to gather moss, and will bear a better slope than any other thatch."

In Cornwall they thatch with what they call *Reed*, which is straw of wheat, from which the ears have been cut, without passing under the flail. This, I believe, is more durable than the ordinary thatch of other counties; but cannot, if the preceding account is true, vie with the real reed of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

June 13.

A CORRESPONDENT, Part I. p. 216, requests me to point out some of the cases to which I alluded, when I stated that the breadth of Parishes, in Domesday, sometimes exceeds their length. I should have done this before, had not a long absence from home prevented me. I now refer him to the following pages in the Second Volume of Domesday.

P. 311. Terra in Huntingafelde habet 1 leug. in longo, & ix quart. in lat.

P. 315. Grosseggrava habet dim. leug. in longo, & liij quart. in lato.

P. 317. Suthluna habet 1 leug. in longo, & viij quart. in lat.

P,

P. 317. b. Culeslea habet in longo 1 leug. & vj quart. in lat.

Ibid. Baldeseia habet in longo 1 leug. & v quart. in lato.

P. 231. Delham in lon. dimid. leu. & iij quart. in lat.

P. 429. Bradeleia ht. 1 lg. in longo, & vij qr. in lat.

The above are the result of five minutes' search; more might easily have been found; but these will probably be sufficient to satisfy your Correspondent.

My reason for proposing the question respecting the meaning of the words "longum" and "latum" in the Conqueror's Survey, was, that I have nowhere met with a satisfactory explanation of them. Perhaps the Commentators have thought the terms too well understood to need explanation; but, from the preceding references, some difficulty certainly lurks. My idea is, that "longum" means the space across the parish measured from East to West, or in longitude; and "latum," the space from North to South, or in latitude; this certainly answers in some of the cases which are within my own knowledge: but I should be glad to have the opinion of persons better informed; and I know no method so likely to obtain this, as making the inquiry through the medium of your Magazine.

In my search, I found three instances, where the length and breadth are equal. This circumstance appears some corroboration of my idea.—The parishes are Bufelda, Sedestana, and Healesuorda.

Yours, &c.

D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

April 12.

CURIOSITY is a prevailing foible in almost every country; and the person who is capable of performing any wonderful exploit seldom fails to excite the attention of the admiring multitude. The inhabitants of this kingdom have for some years past been endeavouring to raise this passion by the swiftness of their horses; and while some have lavished away their fortunes in pursuit of this pleasure, others have more prudently employed these useful animals, and rendered their speed of general service, by using them in business where dispatch is necessary. Hence it has

become an universal practice to have recourse to them in matters of haste and expedition, and men have therefore had few opportunities of shewing their alertness. In England, indeed, from the goodness of the roads, the opportunities of changing horses, and their extraordinary speed for single stages, swiftness in man is of less consequence to us than it was to our ancestors, who kept in their service men of prodigious swiftness, called Running Footmen, and used in all messages and affairs of dispatch.

Of the swiftness of Horses we have the two following remarkable instances. It is mentioned in Drayton's History of York; that one John Leyton, groom to King James I. rode between London and York in one day for six days together. He set out from Aldersgate on the 20th of May 1606, and performed his journey each day before it was dark. The days at that time of the year are about sixteen hours long; so he must have rode upwards of 42 miles an hour for sixteen hours each day!

The second instance we have of this kind is that of Mr. Cooper Thornhill, master of the Bell Inn at Stilton, Huntingdonshire, who, in 1745, rode between London and Stilton three times within twelve hours; the whole length of which journey being 222 miles, he rode 18 miles and a half an hour for twelve hours together.

These are certainly very extraordinary performances; nor are the several ones here extracted from history less remarkable as *pedestrian* expeditions. Among the Ancients the following are the most singular:

Philippides, who was sent by the Athenians to implore the assistance of the Spartans in the Persian war, in the space of two days ran 170 Roman miles. Euclides was sent from Athens to get some of the holy fire from Delphos; he went and returned the same day, which is 125 Roman miles.

Henry V. King of England, was so swift in running, that he, with two of his lords, without bow or other engine, would take a wild buck or doe in a large park.

There were a sort of footmen, called Piechi, who attended upon the Turkish Emperors, and were occasionally dispatched with orders and expresses. They ran so admirably swift, that with a little pole-axe and a phial

a phial of sweet waters in their hands, they have gone from Constantinople to Adrianople in a day and a night, which is about 160 Roman miles.

Among the Moderns we have also some particularly mentioned:

On the 4th of January, 1759, Geo. Guest of Birmingham, who had laid a wager that he walked 1000 miles in twenty-eight days, set out on his journey, and finished it with great ease. It seemed that he had laid by for bets; for in the two last days, we are told, he had 106 miles to walk, but walked them with so little fatigue to himself; that, to shew his agility, he came the last six miles within the hour, though he had full six hours to do it in.

In July, 1765, a young woman went from Blencoe to within two or three miles of Newcastle in one day, being 72 miles. — "*Notum quid fœmina possit.*"

Mr. Foster Powel went, on foot, from London to York and back again in six days, for a wager of 100 guineas. The particulars of this journey, as authenticated by Mr. P. are as follow: On Monday, Nov. 29, 1773, set out from Hicks's Hall 20 minutes past 12 in the morning, got to Stamford about 9 o'clock in the evening of that day; distance about 88 miles. On Tuesday set out from Stamford at 5 a.m. arrived at Doncaster 12 p.m.; 72 miles. On Wednesday left Doncaster at 5 a.m. reached York at 2 p.m.; 87 miles. The last 17 miles he went in less than two hours; and for the last 3 miles several persons attempted to keep pace with him, but in vain. At York he delivered a letter to Mr. Clark, a watchmaker, and then went to the Golden Anchor, took a little refreshment, went to bed for an hour and a half. At half-past 5 he set out on his return, reached Ferry-Bridge 10 p.m.; 22 miles. On Thursday morning at 5, he set off from Ferry-Bridge, got to Grantham about 12 p.m.; 65 miles. On Friday set out from Grantham at 6 a.m. got to the Cock at Eaton by 11 p.m.; 54 miles. On Saturday morning at 4, he began his last day's journey, and at half past 6 p.m. arrived at Hicks's Hall; 56 miles. Number of miles in the whole 394.

The singularity of this exploit will be thought still greater, when we consider that Mr. Powel set out in a very

indifferent state of health, being compelled, from a pain in his side, to wear a strengthening plaster all the way. The condition of his wager was, that he should begin his journey some Monday in November, or forfeit his deposit; he therefore imprudently preferred the fatigue of it, though at the hazard of his life, to save this deposit of only 20L.

Mr. Powel, I am told, was born at Horseforth, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and performed several other expeditions with great swiftness. When in the 51st year of his age, he set off on a walk from Canterbury to London and back, to be accomplished in 24 hours. Powel undertook the expedition solely for the honour of it; that he might, as he himself expressed it, die Master of the reputation which his former exertions had obtained him.

If, Mr. Urban, you think this "long story" worthy of insertion in your Magazine, I hope some other of your Correspondents will favour us with the recent exploits of a Barclay, and of other amateurs of pedestrianism down to the present day.

Yours, &c.

R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex-house, July 28.*

IT is by no means my desire to convert your respectable Miscellany into a theatre for theological controversy; but, as you have thought fit to give publicity to a severe and unfounded accusation against me, I appeal to your justice to be heard in my own defence.

The learned and worthy Bishop of St. David's, P. i. p. 541, has published "An Address to Persons calling themselves Unitarians," with the generous design of "undeceiving them in their opinions respecting Jesus Christ." In order to which, his Lordship warns them against my writings; the Author of which he is pleased to represent as "ignorant, prejudiced, incompetent," &c. in the extreme. Of this, Mr. Urban, I do not complain — If his Lordship believes me to be what he describes, he has a right to declare it: and, if able, to prove it. I need not remind his Lordship, that, in the present inquisitive age, hard words are not accepted for solid arguments, and least of all by that class of Christians for whose spiritual edification his Lordship interests himself with
such